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NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

THEIR COUNCILS AT SYRACUSE.

PREPARING FOR THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—A GREAT SPEECH BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS—A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE MANAGERS' PROGRAMME—MR. CONKLING'S FRIENDS IN THE MAJORITY, AND "INSTRUCT" THEIR DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 22.—This has been one of the most momentous days in the history of the Republican Party in the Empire State, for it has shown that it is at last ready to cast off the shackles of self-appointed managers, and assert its own dignity. The morning session gave some sign of this. The morning and evening together made it certain that if the Republicans of New-York were not yet wholly disenthralled the day of their deliverance was not far distant. As the general result of the day, it was conceded by all that an end had been made to the political methods which have prevailed during the last few years. It is no longer possible for a few gentlemen meeting in a private parlor to suppose themselves to be the Republican Party. If Senator Conkling has suffered from the proceedings of the day, he has only his friends to thank for his misfortune. The promise of the morning was more than fulfilled by the proceedings of the afternoon. The speech of Mr. Curtis was the feature of the day. Nothing more finished in structure, more electrical in effect, had ever been heard before by a political convention, and his closing appeal to the delegates not by their action to let "government of the people, by the people, for the people, to perish from the earth," actually brought tears to many eyes. That the speech produced a deep impression is to state the matter in feeble terms. If the vote could have been taken at the conclusion of his remarks it is not too much to say that his substitute would have been adopted by the convention; but that, of course, could not be done, and the partisans of Conkling were ready with an avalanche of orators to reply to him. The first was Hon. G. E. Lapham, of the Ontario District, and he should have been fully prepared for the occasion, for he had just come from a long confidential consultation with Mr. Conkling himself at Washington. After him came several others, speaking in the same strain, and conspicuous among them was Charles E. Smith, of Albany. Another notable incident of the long debate, extending over three hours, was the short speech of Forster, of Westchester. Never did a man display more moral courage than did he when he denounced the machinery by which the convention had been packed and made to do the bidding of a few professional politicians. But it was his explicit reference to the now famous "impudent" dispatch of Cornell that most showed his bravery, and his speech, as a whole, entitled him to the gratitude of sincere Republicans everywhere. He was not, however, without worthy compeers, for Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, was almost equally brave and outspoken. But what did all this courage and devotion to principle avail? What did the greatest political speech of the country, delivered by Mr. Curtis, accomplish? On the surface apparently nothing, for the substitute of Mr. Curtis was rejected by a vote of 113 to 251. But the fact that, in a convention supposed to be ready to do the bidding of Senator Conkling, nearly one-third of the delegates were opposed even to giving him a complimentary vote, is one of no little significance. It was somewhat interesting to watch this vote, in order to see how it was distributed through the State. It showed that the friends of the Curtis amendment were widely scattered, for there were three in Allegany, one in Broome, one in Chemung, one in Columbia, one in Cortland, four in Delaware, one in Dutchess, three in Franklin, two in Fulton and Hamilton, four in Genesee, three in Jefferson, twenty in Kings, three in Monroe, four in Onondaga, two in Ontario, one in Otsego, three in Richmond, eleven in St. Lawrence, one in Saratoga, two in Schenectady, two in Seneca, seven in Steuben, three in Tioga, four in Tompkins, one in Warren, three in Wayne, five in Westchester, one in Wyoming, and one in Yates. This exhibit tells the whole story in every part of the State except the City of New-York, where the machine had been too well prepared to allow of dissent. It was the vigorous protest of a vote against the programme of the managers. Especially was this the case in the Republican strongholds of St. Lawrence and Jefferson. To-night the Republicans generally are rejoicing at the result of the convention, and are free to assert that to-day's work goes a long way toward placing the party on higher and better grounds.

THE MORNING SESSION.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS—WARM DEBATE ON ADOPTING THE SENATE OR THE ASSEMBLY RULES—SHORT BUT STRONG SPEECH BY MR. CURTIS—ADOPTION OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES—THE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 22.—At 11 o'clock this morning, the hour for which the convention was called, Weiting Opera Hall was crowded with an expectant multitude. The galleries, lobbies, and dress circles were thronged with spectators, while the orchestra chairs were filled by delegates, who evinced the absorbing interest in the proceedings by all being promptly in their seats. Looking over the convention from the stage, it presented an impressive spectacle. There were the 423 delegates gathered in the front seats, and it is only just to say that never has there been in New-York a finer representative political body. Foremost among the many prominent in politics, literature, and law who made up the greater portion of the convention, was George William Curtis, who occupied a seat in the front row on the right of the chair, and near him, in the same row, but directly in front of the chair, so that there could be no chance to leave him unrecognized when he rose to make a motion, was Hon. George H. Forster, of Westchester. These two gentlemen did more in an hour to-day to break the tyranny which has dominated the Republican Party for the last half dozen years than had been done before in all that time.

THE OPENING INDICATIONS.

The opening of the convention was in the ordinary fashion. At 11:05 A. M., Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee, rapped to order and delivered himself of the speech usual to such occasions, and it had at least the merit of brevity. He gave the delegates some facts of which they were already in full possession, among which was the statement that the Republicans of the Empire State were about to take the first step in the Presidential campaign, and that glorious news had been received from New-Hampshire. He had something fresh to say, however, for he declared that this was the first time in sixteen years when the nomination of a Republican candidate for President was open to discussion, or a matter of doubt as to the man. Having made this admission, that the friends of Conkling were beginning to see his chances as through a glass darkly, he asked what was the pleasure of the convention, whereupon it was the pleasure of Senator Madden, of Orange, in accordance with the arranged programme, to move that Hon. George G. Hoskins be temporary Chairman, and it was adopted. Hon. George Opdyke, of New-York, and Col. E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga, conducted Mr. Hoskins to the platform, who then made his speech, the chief point of which was that the course of the Democratic majority in the House at Washington was sufficient proof that it was not safe to trust that party with power.

THE RULES FOR GOVERNING THE CONVENTION.

E. M. Johnson and Henry A. Glidden having been made Secretaries, the convention had completed the initial steps in its preliminary organization, and there had not been the slightest sign of an impending disturbance, nor was there, when Mr. S. B. French moved the usual Committee of Sixteen on Permanent Organization, which was adopted as a matter of course. At the moment the vote was announced on the first motion, Mr. Forster was on his feet, saying, "Mr. Chairman!" However willing he might have been to ignore him, the Chairman could not do it, for there stood Forster plainly in his eye and in the eye of the convention. Therefore, he had to be recognized, and then he at once threw down the gantlet to the managers and thrust the question in dispute into the foreground, by moving that the rules of the Senate of New-York be adopted for the government of the convention. Probably there were not a dozen members who did not know what this meant. But Col. Spencer said the gentleman from Westchester doubtless intended to say the Assembly rules. The response of Mr. Forster was quick and tart, for it was that the gentleman from Westchester knew exactly what he intended to say, and now repeated his motion that the "rules of the Senate of New-York be adopted for the government of the convention." Col. Spencer was swift to move an amendment to strike out "Senate" and insert "Assembly." This brought the whole question at once before the convention, and it was simply whether it should be in the power of the majority to cut off debate at any moment they saw fit or whether by the adoption of the Senate rules debate should be unrestricted. The Chairman seemed in some haste to have the matter decided, for although Mr. Curtis was on his feet before Mr. Forster sat down, and said "Mr. Chairman" at the same instant, Mr. Hoskins had got as far as "Gentlemen, all you who are" before he was made aware that a gentleman somewhat known to the politics and literature of the nation desired to address the convention. Then Mr. Curtis was recognized, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. CURTIS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this early stage of the proceedings of this convention, a motion of more importance than possibly appears to many of the delegates has been presented for their adoption. I propose, Sir—I confess somewhat unexpectedly in a convention of Republicans—to say a word in defense of the original Republican principle of free speech. I will, with the permission of the Chair, state to this convention what is a possibility hidden under the motion that is now offered. As the gentlemen of the convention are aware, the rules of the Assembly of New-York permit the previous question. The rules of the Senate of New-York do not permit the previous question. If, therefore, this convention shall proceed to its organization, appointing the various committees which it is customary for a convention at this stage to appoint, it will unquestionably, among those committees, appoint a Committee on Resolutions. That Committee upon Resolutions will in due order report to this convention a series of resolutions. Under the rules of the Assembly and parliamentary practice that report will be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee upon Resolutions, and that Chairman, at the close of the reading of that report, will be empowered, by the rule which it is sought to impose upon this convention by the amendment, to call the previous question upon the resolutions as reported, and thereby, in this Republican convention, to shut off debate upon any one of those resolutions.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I presume we are all here with one object only, and that is the highest welfare of the Republican Party, of whose great men and great deeds we are justly proud, and in whose hands, as we believe, in this Centennial year, the destinies of this Republic, and with them the hopes of free government in the world, are to remain, and, as I would fondly hope, will remain forever. [Applause.] Shall we begin our deliberations with the adoption of an amendment which virtually cuts off debate upon the very crucial question which, as we all know, is to be submitted to the deliberations of this convention. For, gentlemen, in the great election of this year the candidate will be the platform; therefore it is of the last importance that we represent the Republican sentiments of New-York without any other purpose, as I fondly believe, than the welfare of the party in this State and in the Union, without any other purpose whatever than that the Republican vote of the whole country shall at the election be cast only after the free, the untrammeled, the unbought, the uncoerced, the unrequested, the unpledged voice of the Republican Party of the whole Union. [Applause.] As I presume that to be your object, and the object of every loyal and patriotic Republican in the land, I present to you this protest against the adoption of the motion, which will, as you see, necessarily destroy debate upon the resolutions that may be reported to the convention.

Mr. Curtis spoke without passion, and in a manner that convinced every one who heard him that he was uttering the strong convictions of an intelligent, honest, sincere man.

His speech opened the contest, and, of course, Col. Spencer sprang at once to the rescue. It was his cue to deny that anybody had the slightest desire to cut off debate by moving the previous question, and to express the highest admiration for the distinguished gentleman from Richmond, and, having done it, he sat down, firmly convinced that he had demolished all opposition. But to his great astonishment that result did not follow. Next Hon. H. R. James, of St. Lawrence, arose, and in a few sharp words delivered a rebuke to the domineering clique. He said he was not there to represent gentlemen claiming to be the party managers, but he had come as the representative of the sturdy Republican yeomanry of St. Lawrence, who had fought and won every battle for twenty years, and in their name he demanded that there should be no gag law, but that there should be the fullest opportunity allowed for fair and free debate. All that he wanted was fair play, and that he asked from the imperious majority in the name of a constituency which had always rolled up a large Republican majority. If, he added very pertinently, the gentlemen opposing the Senate rules do not wish to enforce the gag law, why do they strive so strenuously to have the right to enforce it? It was a conundrum which the other side did not attempt to solve. Mr. Forster followed in one of those trenchant speeches he knows so well how to make, in which he insisted on the largest liberty of debate. Senator Madden, of Orange, then proceeded to make a poor show of himself by exhibiting his instructions to vote against a pledged delegation to Cincinnati and then proceeding to make a violent speech in favor of the gag law which might make such a delegation impossible. Gen. John N. Knapp, of Cayuga, followed in the same strain, but did nothing more than raise a tremendous laugh by his confession that he was utterly ignorant of the Senate rules. Hon. George I. Post, from the same county, was next on the floor, and his speech was one of the most emphatic of the debate. He spoke very plainly about what he called the tyranny of those who called themselves the party managers, and warned them that the time was near at hand when their present policies and practices must be abandoned. Hon. A. A. Wheeler, of Jefferson was next, and also spoke strongly against the gag law, and, as he said, in the name of 3,000 Republican majority. There was L. D. Miller, of Steuben, who said he was attending his first State Convention, and that he had been sent there chiefly because he was not a politician; being of the people and for the people, he simply wished, in their name, to enter his protest against the gag law. Charles E. Smith, of the Albany *Journal*, was the next speaker, and it is hardly too much to say that without his help the managers would have been routed. It was his argument that the convention was disputing about a shadow, for the reason that there was no intention in the mind of anybody to move the previous question, but that the utmost latitude would be allowed. The debate was closed by H. J. Coggeshall, of Oneida, who proceeded to make a *Dundreary* of himself in his method of advocating gag law, and then, after debate of more than an hour, the yeas and nays were demanded. The roll-call was tedious, as every delegate's name was called, but it was at last announced as 127 nays and 253 yeas. This was a much larger vote than any one supposed it was possible to get against the managers on such a preliminary question as the Spencer amendment, and its effect was very marked.

This business being over, Mr. Smith, of Albany, said: With the distinct statement that I am unalterably opposed to any gag, I offer the following:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of this convention, and that all resolutions, except such as relate to the business of the convention, be referred to such committee.

Without debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Albany, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each judicial district be appointed to report for the consideration of the convention the names of four delegates and four alternates at large to the National Convention.

Resolved, That the delegations from the several Congressional districts be requested to nominate, for the consideration of the convention, two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention, and, in case any such Congressional delegation shall be unable to agree upon such delegates and alternates, it shall report such fact to the Committee on Delegates at Large, while the committee shall report a recommendation thereon to the convention for its consideration. Adopted.

In offering the first resolution, Mr. Smith strangely stultified himself by making the resolution read in the usual form—that all resolutions be referred to the committee without debate. With an ironical laugh rippling through the convention the delegates went out for a short respite after the spirited morning session, after the Chair had announced the following committees:

On Permanent Organization—Stephen B. French, Isaac Dayton, Salem H. Wales, George C. Bennett, E. V. R. Ludington, Alonzo Flack, B. F. Judson, I. V. Baker, H. Eaton, A. C. McGowan, F. Jacobs, J. C. Carmichael, W. T. Tinsley, A. S. Thurston, George R. Keck, A. J. Wellman.

On Resolutions—George Opdyke, H. E. Rowland, James R. Angel, E. M. Madden, A. H. Farrar, Charles E. Smith, H. J. James, F. W. Tobey, A. B. Johnson, W. W. Enos, S. S. Edick, S. D. Phelps, W. B. Woodin, C. R. Parsons, W. L. Sessions, F. A. Sears.

On Delegates at Large—James W. Booth, D. W. C. Wheeler, James Otis, A. Denniston, Hamilton Harris, George H. Sharpe, W. P. Moore, Robert Waddell, P. H. Costello, Peter Burns, E. M. Johnson, L. M. Gano, John L. Knapp, C. H. Thomson, J. B. Warren, Henry Van Aernam.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—HON. GEORGE DAWSON PRESIDES—THE DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—EARNEST SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 22.—In the afternoon session of the convention, which reassembled shortly after 3 o'clock, centred most of the interest of the day, and in consequence the Opera-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain seats, and large numbers turned from the doors, finding it impossible to force their way into the hall. The meeting was called to order by the temporary Chairman, Mr. Hoskins, and then Mr. French, of Suffolk, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as permanent presiding officer Hon. George Dawson, of Albany. This nomination was enthusiastically indorsed by the convention, and Mr. Dawson was conducted to the chair by Mr. C. Seward, of New-York, and Judge Lapham, of Ontario. Upon taking his seat the President delivered a short speech, in which he took occasion to allude to the public service of Gen. Grant and Roscoe Conkling. Both allusions were greeted with cheers. His remarks are given in full below:

MR. DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Dawson addressed the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appreciate this honor, and thank you, gentlemen, as a delegated representative of the Republicans of the State to discharge a specific duty; and I am sure that duty will be discharged with conscientious fidelity and with a patriotic desire to secure such results as will render this Centennial year memorable because of the signal success of Republican principles and the triumphant election of an honored and trusted representative of those principles to the high office of President of the United States. Such a result is practicable, and whatever is practicable earnest men can achieve. In the accomplishment of this grand result no State in the Union will perform so important a part as our own. Her vote may or may not decide the contest, but victory will be shorn of its moral power if achieved against her protest. It is your purpose, gentlemen, as it is the purpose of the half million of freemen you represent, to act so wisely, and with such zeal, as to hold New-York where she has stood through all the Presidential contests of the past sixteen years—on the right of the great army of Republican States, which, in sunshine and in cloud, in peace and in war, on the battle-field and in the councils of the nation, have been true to freedom, true to the Union, and true to all the great cardinal principles recognized as essential to the moral and material prosperity of the people and to the substantial progress and true glory of the Republic. With no wish, gentlemen, to forecast the issue of the deliberations of this body, it is no presumption to assume that your counsels will be characterized by a spirit of fraternal harmony, mutual forbearance, and a spirit of generous conciliation. Where, as here, there is substantial unanimity in regard to the high character and eminent ability of the distinguished citizen and statesman whom it is presumed New-York will present to the assembled representatives of the Republicans of the Union as her foremost choice among her eminent sons to be placed in nomination for the Presidency, it is not and must not be presumed that personal affiliations and individual preferences are the sole or only tests of political fidelity. "Principles, not men," is no less the shibboleth of the Republican Party to-day than when it was sounded out as the rallying cry of those whose hearts were smitten by the sacrifice of a Clay and a Seward to the inexorable demands of expediency, and to the irresistible pressure of an exacting public sentiment. While it is right to give emphatic expression to the transparent preference of the State, it is undeniably wise to give expression to that preference in a fraternal spirit and with the courteous dignity which gives moral force and impressive emphasis to all political action. If the Republicans of New-York shall enter upon the important work before them influenced by this fraternal spirit, and controlled by the patriotic purpose which has animated them in the past, the year will be crowned by the election of a Republican President who, in every element of patriotic virtue, will be a worthy successor of the present incumbent of the office, who has proved himself as wise and patriotic in peace as he was brave and invulnerable on the field of battle. The political year upon which we have entered opens auspiciously. The recent victory in New-Hampshire is a pleasant harbinger of other early victories, which will be received as equally significant of coming events. The people are not yet prepared to intrust the Democratic Party with the guardianship of the Republic, and if the Republican Party of New-York and of the country is true to its patriotic traditions, faithful to its beneficent principles, and loyal to itself, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, be he whom he may, will have such favor with the people as to be borne in triumph to the Executive chair of the nation.

Then the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of Vice Presidents, which was adopted:

Vice Presidents.—George Opdyke, of New-York; W. H. Laimbeer, of New-York; E. A. Carpenter, of Suffolk; T. C. Crouse, of Kings; Charles W. Hinsdale, of Columbia; J. B. Shaffer, of Ulster; Frothingham Fish, of Montgomery; Alfred H. Comstock, of Washington; Hiram Eaton, of Onondaga; John O. Donelly, of Oswego; William Lewis, of Delaware; Marcus Lyon, of Tompkins; E. G. Lapham, of Ontario; M. Bristol, of Wyoming; A. A. Porter, of Niagara; B. F. Van Camp, of Orleans.

Secretaries.—Edward M. Johnson, of Otsego; Salem H. Wales, of New-York; O. P. C. Billings, of New-York; Augustus Denniston, of Orange; E. B. Johnson, of Rockland; C. J. Varnly, of Columbia; N. C. Wendell, of Albany; John A. Sleicher, of Rensselaer; B. F. Baker, of Saratoga; J. B. White, of Onondaga; G. C. Bragdon, of Oswego; E. M. Carver, of Chenango; J. H. Marshall, of Chemung; D. B. Evans, of Seneca; L. L. Rose, of Wayne; James D. Warren, of Erie; Sumner Baldwin, of Allegany.

THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Harris, of Albany, from the Committee on Delegates at Large, reported the following names:

THE DELEGATES.

At Large.—A. B. Cornell, of New-York; Andrew D. White, of Tompkins; Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Cayuga; James M. Matthews, of Erie. Alternates—E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence; H. H. Garnett, of New-York; George B. Sloan, of Oswego; Alfred C. Judson, of Albany.

The following were named by districts:

First District.—L. B. Prince, George W. Curtis. Alternates—James Otis, George T. Hewlett.

Second District.—Abiah A. Low, Silas B. Dutcher. Alternates—A. J. Perry, William H. Rowan.

Third District.—Stewart L. Woodford, Benjamin J. Silliman. Alternates—T. C. Cronin, B. W. Wilson.

Fourth District.—Jacob Worth, David Williams. Alternates—Benjamin Estes, John Mitchell.

Fifth District.—William Orton, Abraham Lent. Alternates—P. C. Van Wyck, Charles J. Lewis.

Sixth District.—Benjamin K. Phelps, Abram J. Dittenhoefer. Alternates—Nathan H. Hall, John C. Limbeck.

Seventh District.—DeWitt C. Wheeler, Thomas Murphy. Alternates—Bernard Rourke, Joseph C. Pinckney.

Eighth District.—George F. Berkley, John D. Lawson. Alternates—Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton.

Ninth District.—Marshall O. Roberts, Joel W. Mason. Alternates—H. G. Leask, Richard H. Greene.

Tenth District.—Clarence A. Seward, Rufus B. Cowing. Alternates—Isaac H. Bailey, Charles G. Holmes.

Eleventh District.—E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke. Alternates—Salem H. Wales, Charles H. Peabody.

Twelfth District.—William H. Robinson, J. W. Husted. Alternates—A. Wright, Jr., F. Astley Atkins.

Thirteenth District.—John H. Ketchum, Jacob H. Haysault. Alternates—A. W. Palmer, John T. Hogeboom.

Fourteenth District.—Edward M. Madden, Orange; John W. Ferden. Alternates—George H. Clark, C. V. R. Ludington.

Fifteenth District.—William T. Kenyon, Joshua Fiero, Jr. Alternates—Jacob Lefever, James Harroway.

Sixteenth District.—Charles E. Smith, Albany; John F. Smythe. Alternates—Alfred Leroy, Nathan D. Wendell.

Seventeenth District.—Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Gilbert Robertson. Alternates—A. Dallas Waite, John A. Quackenboss.

Eighteenth District.—George Caboone, Franklin W. Tobey. Alternates—Nathan Lapham, Robert Waddell.

Nineteenth District.—Wells S. Dickinson, Henry R. James. Alternates—H. L. W. Russell, E. D. Brooks.

Twentieth District.—James M. Marvin, Stephen Sanford. Alternates—John B. Clute, Chauncey Argensinger.

Twenty-first District.—Hugh G. Crozier, S. S. Edick. Alternates—Albert S. Gladding, David Wilbur, Otsego; Albert F. Gladding.

Twenty-second District.—Amos V. Smiley, James C. Peter. Alternates—James M. Walters, John C. Knowlton.

Twenty-third District.—Charles M. Dennison, A. B. Johnson. Alternates—William Lewis, Edward Evans.

Twenty-fourth District.—John C. Churchill, Oswego; B. R. Mendall. Alternates—George M. Case Garnett A. Forbes.

Twenty-fifth District.—George N. Crouse, Frank Hiscock. Alternates—J. C. Carmichael, Asel F. Wilcox.

Twenty-sixth District.—John H. Camp, William B. Woodin. Alternates—T. G. Yeomans, W. A. Halsey.

Twenty-seventh District.—H. Burt, John S. Sheppard. Alternates—R. M. Peck, James B. Gardner.

Twenty-eighth District.—Thomas C. Platt, Giles W. Hotchkiss. Alternates—Charles W. Clanherty, A. W. Knettles.

Twenty-ninth District.—William M. Smith, Harlow Hakes. Alternates—O. F. Stacy, Charles H. Monson.

Thirtieth District.—Charles E. Fitch, H. A. Glidden. Alternates—John Van Vorhees, E. L. Pitts.

Thirty-first District.—W. A. Humphrey, William Poole. Alternates—W. A. Cobb, H. T. Miller.

Thirty-second District.—Philip Becker, S. S. Rogers. Alternates—F. H. James, Charles M. King.

Thirty-third District.—W. L. Sessions, Alonzo Harnley. Alternates—John Manley, W. S. Cameron.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

These names were adopted by the convention, and then after the transaction of other routine business, the Chairman, knocking sharply with his gavel, said, "The Committee on Resolutions will now report." The announcement had the effect of at once quelling the slight noise and confusion that is the usual accompaniment of all large crowds. The one grand movement of the day had come, and every one present listened in silence to hear what was to be the political future of Senator Conkling, for it was generally conceded that the resolutions would convey that information. It was known that during the recess the members of the committee had been in consultation with locked doors, and it was known that their deliberations had been accompanied by much noisy and excited discussion. The proceedings of this secret session demonstrated very plainly the weakness of the more violent adherents of Senator Conkling. The resolutions regarding the Senator, as they were finally adopted, were introduced by Mr. Smith, of Albany. As a substitute for them, Mr. Johnson, of Utica, a violent Conklingite, moved to instruct the delegates to vote first, last, and all the time for the Senator. This was voted down by an overwhelming majority. Then the word "request" was substituted for "instruct" by a small vote, but in the end even this was stricken out and the resolution adopted as presented in the convention. On the announcement of the presiding officer, Mr. Charles E. Smith, the Chairman of the committee, ascended the platform, and in a clear, sharp voice read the platform that had been adopted, as follows:

The Republicans of New-York, in this Centennial of the nation, reaffirm the sacred truths and principles of their fathers, and make the following declaration:

First—We are for the unity of the nation, and the just rights of the States; for the full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war, and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for grateful recognition of the brave soldiers of the Republic; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit, exposure, and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty; for the elevation of the public service, and pure and efficient government; for maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor; for a sound currency of coin, or paper convertible into coin, and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence.

Second—We charge the Democratic Party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation through the four months of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress; with proving itself utterly incompetent to administer the Government; and we warn the country against trusting a party alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

Third—Without regard to past differences, we cordially invite all who believe that the direction of the Government should not pass into the hands that sought to destroy it, and who seek pure and economical government by honest and capable officers, to unite with us in fraternal and mutually considerate co-operation for the promotion of these ends.

Fourth—We emphatically condemn the dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction to "let no guilty man, however high, escape." We believe the virtue of the people, which saved the nation through the storm of war, will preserve it from the dangers of corruption. We commend the good work of the National Administration in protecting the public Treasury and punishing public offenders, and in laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen, President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people, for his patriotic services in war and in peace.

Fifth—As a statesman and a patriot of the highest ability and character, whose long and distinguished public career is without reproach, who has faithfully served the cause of freedom and the Union through the great struggle of the past fifteen years, who has been steadfast to equal rights and financial honesty, and the unflinching exponent of Republican principles, and who possesses the experience, capacity, courage, and firmness which qualify him to give strength and honor to the Government we, present Roscoe Conkling to the National Republican Convention as our choice for the nomination for President.

Sixth—As the delegated representatives of the half-million Republican voters of New-York, we send cordial greeting to our patriotic brethren throughout the land, and equally earnest with them for the success of our common cause, and pledging ourselves to the faithful support of the Cincinnati nominations, we give especial assurance that the nomination of our candidate will secure beyond question the thirty-five electoral votes of New-York for the Republican ticket.

But little attention was paid to the general introduction which came first, but a general buzz went through the audience when, at the conclusion of the resolution, it was seen that the committee had refrained from instructing the delegates to vote for Conkling and contented themselves with the expression of opinion that his name should be presented as the choice of New-York in the convention at Cincinnati. This action was at once made the subject of a general discussion among the delegates and the audience, and such expressions as "Conkling is dead," "A clean back down for the Cornell crowd," were very frequently heard. As the last words of the resolution fell from the Chairman's lips, Mr. George William Curtis obtained the floor, and was immediately greeted with a storm of applause and loud shouts of "Take the platform! take the platform!" In obedience to these repeated invitations he ascended the stage amid a perfect storm of cheers, and moved as a substitute to the resolution regarding Conkling the following:

Resolved, That while we would rejoice with pride that the candidate for the Presidency in the election of this year be selected from among the Republicans of national reputation in the State of New-York whom New-York mostly and most highly honers, yet recognizing that the nomination should be the result of the untrammeled deliberation of the National Convention, we are willing to leave the selection of the candidate to the patriotic wisdom of that body, in full confidence that it will present the name of some tried and true Republican whose character and career are the pledge of a pure, economical, and vigorous administration of the Government.

In support of the amendment Mr. Curtis delivered the most perfect speech ever listened to in a political convention. This is high praise, but it is the universal verdict of all those who listened to his splendid effort. He said that the time had come for plain speaking in the Republican Party, and he intended to speak plainly. It was a time when it must be admitted that the party name had been disgraced and dishonored. It was a time when, by the low tone of public officials in whose hands was the administration of the country, the party had been prostituted and foully wronged. Notwithstanding all this, however, it was not yet the wish of the great masses of the people that the control of the country should be given over to those who were the political opponents of the Republicans. The great masses of the party in power, of that party which had preserved the country, were pure, high-minded, and disinterested, and it was for these masses, who never obtained a hearing in political conventions, that he now wished to speak. At this point, Mr. Curtis was interrupted by loud and long-continued applause. Continuing, he said that the masses to whom he referred owed it to themselves to cut loose from and sever all connection with those men and those cliques which had blotted the bright banner of Republicanism. The country wanted from its servants deeds not words, and the party could not be confident of success with any candidate who had been even remotely connected with the clique referred to. Here again the speaker was interrupted by applause. He would not say, he went on, that such a candidate could not be elected, but he would say that the nomination of such a one would make success uncertain. If, on the other hand, the Cincinnati Convention should nominate a Republican tried and true, whose character and ability and associations were above suspicion, the result could not fail to be a great and glorious victory. Such a victory however, could only be given by the free, uninstructed, unpledged, and unbought voice of the people. The question at issue was not a State question; it was a question for the whole country, and all hindrances to a full expression of the opinion of the country should be removed. For these and many other similar reasons, Mr. Curtis urged the adoption of his substitute for the resolutions offered by the committee. He concluded and left the platform amid the wildest demonstrations of approval on the part of almost the entire convention and the spectators. As no abstract could do justice to the speech, it is given in full below:

MR. CURTIS' GREAT SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would move, Sir, as an amendment to the report that is submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, a substitute for the last two resolutions which have been read, but before doing so, Sir, I wish to lay before the convention a petition that has been confided to me, signed by a large number of the citizens of Troy whom, I am assured by gentlemen whom I know in that city, to be stanch and faithful Republicans, and who, as such, are naturally entitled to be heard in a Republican Convention, and as their petition is very brief, consisting of only four lines, with your permission I will read it:

TROY, N. Y., March 20, 1876.

To the Republican State Convention, Syracuse:

We, the undersigned Republicans of Troy, respectfully represent that we are in favor of an unpledged delegation from this State at the National Convention at Cincinnati, and we ask that the delegates be sent without instruction, and with liberty to vote for the candidate most likely to be acceptable to the Republican Party of the nation. [Applause.]

Preliminary, Sir, to the remarks that I propose to make, I move the reception of this petition by the convention. [Petition received without objection.] Mr. Chairman, I offer now as a substitute for the last two resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions the following:

"That while we should rejoice with pride if the candidate for the Presidency in the election of this year should be selected from among the Republicans of national reputation in the State of New-York, whom New-York most justly and most highly honors, yet, recognizing that that nomination should be the result of the untrammeled deliberation of the National Convention, we are willing to leave the selection of the candidate to the patriotic wisdom of that body, in the full confidence that it will present the name of some tried and true Republican whose character and career are the pledge of a pure, economical, and vigorous administration of the Government." [Applause.]

Mr. President: It was the saying of a great English statesman, in a great emergency, that "Plain words are best." The hour has arrived for plain words in the Republican Party, and its counsels in the United States as Republicans. I have already said what is deep in the hearts of every one before me, that while we are justly proud of the great men and of the great measures with which our party name is historically identified, we, as Republicans, are yet conscious what we need at a time when every one of us knows, whether any of us are willing openly to confess it or not, that that party name that we cherish so sacredly has been stained with foul disgrace; the corruptions of administrations exposed in every direction and culminating at last in the self-confessed bribery of the Republican Secretary of War; the low tone of political honor and of political morality that has prevailed in official Republican service; the increasing disposition of the officers and agents of the administration of this country, to prostitute the party organization relentlessly and at all costs to personal ends, has everywhere aroused the friends of free government, and has startled and alarmed the honest masses of the Republican Party. [Applause.] For those masses who do not appear here, who cannot appear in any convention, I, as one of the delegates here, now speak. I know, Mr. President, we do not need any proof except our own individual experiences. I know as well as any man that the patriotic and honest voters of this country are still unwilling to trust the Democratic Party. Why should there be the slightest apprehension of a grand and overpowering victory in the election of this year. Sir, success in that election is as sure as the rising of the sun upon election day, except for the blind infatuation of Republicans themselves. If the Republican Party at Cincinnati shall show by its delegation and by its action that it is resolved to break with all of the influences, with all of the tendencies that have stained the Republican name; if our party shall have the courage to prove—and without courage neither our party nor any other party deserves success—if we shall have the courage to prove also that we have done, and have done forever, with defending, and excusing, and extenuating, and glossing over those offenses which the feeling of the country is ready to rise in judgment against. Mr. President and gentlemen, I have already said that in the election of this year our candidate will be the platform. We know that in our deliberations here to-day it is not what we say, but what we do, that will be regarded; so at Cincinnati in June. The country will not look to see what we resolve, but will look to see who are nominated, and if at that convention a candidate is nominated who is identified in the consciousness of the country with those forces with all the tendency which the better sentiment of the country deplores, there is no delegate upon this floor. Sir, there is no Republican in the State, who will deny that if such a candidate be nominated that we shall necessarily repel that great and earnest element of our party representing that feeling with whose support no party can dispense. I do not say, Mr. President—do not misapprehend me—I do not say that such a candidate might not be elected; but I do say that, in the situation, it would be a wanton trifling with chances. I do say that it would be squandering a moral certainty and an election which should be decided by the argument, as in the case I suppose that election necessarily would be, that Republicans were as good as Democrats would be, or no worse than Democrats would be, if they had the same chance, and would be an election that would cover every honest American citizen with shame and humiliation forever. [Applause.] Now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, if, on the other hand I throw myself upon your consciousness as Republicans—if, on the other hand, the Cincinnati Convention should nominate a Republican true and tried, whose character, whose career, whose associations are the proof to the country of the utmost loftiness and purity of tone, as well as courage and vigor of policy in administration, such a nomination—answer me, delegates, answer me hundreds of thousands of Republican voters in New-York—such a nomination would break over the land like a sunburst of hope and confidence, and lift with a ground swell of moral enthusiasm the Republican Party to a victory not only grand but glorious. [Applause.] How—tell me—how shall we achieve that victory? In what way can we appeal to the wish, and the conscience, and the heart of the Republican Party except—I must quote my own words, uttered this morning, to express what I would say—except we are the free, unbought, uncoerced, untrammeled, unrequested, unpledged voice of the Republican Party. In every State there are Republicans who are justly honored. In many States there are Republicans whom their friends would gladly prefer to the highest honor in this Government; but, Sir, this is not in its nature a State question, as you know, nor is it one which considerations of State pride or of local preference should, for a moment, disturb. If the Republicans of this country, in every State, are resolved upon giving the chief office in their gift to the man who represents most widely, most truly, the rising, the regenerate sentiment of that party to which alone we can look for victory and for enthusiastic victory; if they are resolved upon that it will be their first effort, their last effort, their effort always and everywhere, to remove any kind of impediment from the free deliberation of the National Convention.

Now, Sir, very properly and very justly, the unit or the basis of representation in the National Convention is the Congressional District of the State. And why? The reason is most obvious. It is that in that manner the drift of the sentiment of the party from one end of the country to the other can best be ascertained. New-York will send, I think, seventy delegates to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati. We have followed this afternoon the usual practice in their selection. They are selected by the district delegates. The relation of this State Convention to those district delegations is merely ceremonial. This convention ratifies, of course, the nominations which are presented to it by the district delegations. Now, Sir, some of these delegations may have one preference, some of them may have another; a majority of the district delegations may indeed be united upon one man, and it is obvious—I ask the attention of every delegate in this convention—and yet it is obvious that the votes of the minority of the delegates that shall be sent from this convention might in the National Convention determine the nomination of the President of the United States; and, therefore, if you lay upon those delegates the weight, the strain—if you do not send those delegates perfectly free—but if you send them morally bound, or supposing they are morally bound, by the voices of the mere majority of this convention, then in taking that course the majority of this convention interferes with what otherwise in the case, I suppose, would be plainly the choice in the selection of a candidate, of a great majority of the Republican Party of the Union. [Applause.] The resolution for which I have offered a substitute—or the two resolutions, for the latter recognizes in its terms the previous one and implies the previous one—the resolution which is submitted for the action of this convention. I have been told is submitted as in some sense a compromise to the views of some gentlemen upon the floor who are not supposed to be in accord with what is supposed to be the view of the majority of the convention. Sir, a compromise of what? Plain words are best. What is the object of the gentlemen—I speak plainly—of the gentlemen who represent the majority in this convention—what is their object? Gentlemen, do you think that you, sitting here, are seen only by our friends in the gallery? Do you think at this juncture of our political and national history, the Republicans of New-York, about to express by their word and action their position, are not seen at this moment by the whole country? Do you not know that to-morrow morning your action will be blazoned and flashed abroad from this little town, until on the Pacific coast they shall know what that action is? Now, I repeat my question, what is the intention of the resolution for which mine is presented as a substitute? Gentlemen, it is called a compromise. We are told that it does not instruct the delegations; that it does not pledge the delegations. Very well. Now, I ask you as Republicans if I am not right when I say that the Republican Party of this State is to-day divided into three parts. I appeal to your consciousness. There is the first part that prefers Senator Conkling as its candidate for the Presidency. There is the second, that part of the party which has a choice of some other gentleman than our respected Senator. There is the third, that large part of the Republican Party whose voice is always heard at the polls, either for or against; that large part of the Republican Party which represents the courage of its opinions, which dares defeat as a chastisement; that large part of the Republican Party who would recognize in the Senator a representative of those influences—justly or unjustly it is not for me to say, but it is in your hearts to know—would recognize him as the representative of those influences which the party in many of its parts deplores. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if this be a true exposition of the condition of the Republican Party to-day, what is the scope of this compromise? The compromise is this, that the friends of Senator Conkling in this convention go to the other two classes of the Republican Party in the State, and offer, as a compromise, the unanimous voice—for, of course, it must be supposed that it is the unanimous voice—of the New-York Republican Convention in favor of Senator Conkling, and to-morrow, from end to end of the country, if you adopt the resolution which has been reported to us from the committee, you will have committed the voice of the Republican Party of New-York; if you adopt that resolution without exception—for the majority governs this convention—you will have declared what I know is not true, what hundreds of those who hear me at this moment know is not true, what thousands and thousands outside of this hall in this State know is not true; you declare by a majority vote in this convention that Senator Conkling is the undivided choice for the Presidency of the Republican Party of New-York. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen of this convention, I oppose this resolution, and I propose my substitute because I conceive that I have no moral right, with the views that I hold—and I also assert that of every delegate upon the floor who shares my views—I have no moral right to betray the trust which is confided to me by lending my sanction to a declaration that the Republican Party of this State is a unit in its Presidential preference. Why, sir, if it be so, if the Senator in whose behalf this resolution is sought to be carried is indeed the undisputed and unanimous choice of the Republicans of New-York, where is the need of your instructions; where is the need of your request; where is the need of the declaration from this convention to the minority of the districts that are going from this convention, and who will, as you know, in the Cincinnati Convention support the candidate, not whom they may learn is the choice of this convention, but whom they believe to be the choice of the constituency whom they represent? You have no right, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, to declare to our Republican brethren in other States, or to declare to the National Republican Convention that the State of New-York is not divided in its preferences upon a Presidential candidate. Mr. President, I do not question the power of the majority of this convention; but, Sir, I remind the convention that the right of a majority is somewhat different from the

ower in the old squatter sovereignty settlements. We Republicans in those beginning days of our triumph did not deny, you remember, that a majority of the early settlers of a territory might, by the brute force of their numerical power, enforce human slavery; but we stood fast, and presently the country rallied to our views and deprived them of power. [Applause.] And I can easily, Sir, conceive that, even if this resolution should pass by a majority vote in this convention, many delegates meeting with you at the Cincinnati Convention would gently detach your hand from their shoulders, feeling that the highest obligation of honor, of patriotism, of moral duty, was to leave the selection of a Republican candidate for the Presidency to the majority of the votes of the districts of the thirty-seven States assembled in national convention, and not to the majority of the districts of one State assembled in its State convention. Now, Mr. President, submit to the majority of this convention that the exercise of its power is a question to be determined solely by considerations of expediency. You have called it, Sir, the Centennial year. Well, a hundred years ago Edmund Burke did not deny the power—he did not question the right of the Parliament of Great Britain to tax America, but he simply declared the exercise of that power as highly inexpedient; and it is in that same sense, Sir, that I come here to appeal to these Republicans who surround me this moment with answering faces and with answering hearts if upon this point we differ. I speak as a brother to brethren—as a Republican to Republicans. I beg the majority of this convention, if indeed it differs with the sentiments that I have expressed—I beg that majority to remember that it is not the trustee of the interests of an individual, but of a party, [applause,] of a cause, and, whatever our party lines, that cause is the same good old cause that has always been known in the history of the race from which we are chiefly sprung—the cause of fair play, of equal rights, of justice, of freedom, as applied, in this instance, to the district delegations going from the State of New-York to the Cincinnati Convention. I beg you, therefore, gentlemen possessed of great power—for the majority of this convention I know well is a great power, and holds in its hands that power—I beg upon your faith as Republicans and men to use that power sacredly, to use that power not alone for a man, not alone for a State, but for a cause which transcends all men—for principles which are eternal, [applause;] and I ask you then as I take my seat—(and no man upon this floor knows so well as I know what it has cost me to stand here at this moment and to say what I have said)—I adjure you to remember only that cause committed in the providence of God to the Republican Party of this country—it is to take care, to take care, gentlemen, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Great applause.]

Judge Lapham, of Ontario, spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LAPHAM.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The honorable gentleman who has just resumed his seat has propounded to this convention of delegates of the Republican Party of the State why it is necessary for this convention to give any expression as to its choice who shall be the next candidate of the Republican Party for the office of President. I desire as briefly and as plainly as I shall be able to answer that question. It is now forty years, or it will be at the next election, since the State of New-York was honored by the choice of one of its citizens as President of the United States. This State, an empire within itself, which furnishes so large a proportion of the Federal revenue which controls so large a share of American commerce, a State which, during the recent terrible conflict, poured into the lap of the Federal Treasury its uncounted millions of money in order to furnish the sinews of war, and sent to the front its hundreds of thousands of brave men to be slaughtered, or to endure and be subjected to the peril of battle, is entitled to some consideration in the National Council. [Applause.] The State which gave us a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, you will all remember, at last cursed us with a Tyler, under whose malign advice and influence it was driven into the whirlpool of rebellion, and became the scene of the most terrible and protracted conflicts of the war; but New-York was firm and true in its fidelity to the Union, and no citizen within her borders performed more efficient and greater or more eloquent service than the honorable gentleman who is named in the resolutions which have been read. [Applause.] When in the year 1872—and I mention the most recent period because it is fresh in our recollections—a man who had been trusted as no man scarcely had been trusted by the Republican Party of this State broke away from our ranks, went back upon the record of his whole life, and became the nominee of our political opponents for the Presidency, where did Senator Conklin stand then? He took the banner of Republicanism in a firm grasp. He went from town to town all over this State, and with an eloquence and vigor, and a fidelity to Republican principles such as have been evinced by no other man in our midst, he achieved by personal efforts such a political victory as was never won by any individual in the State before or since. [Applause.] I was watching, Mr. President, through all the eloquent speech of my friend for something to fall from his lips by way of objection to Senator Conkling as a candidate for the Presidency. I heard nothing, and I infer the reason is that no man can truthfully find anything by way of objection to him as such candidate. [Applause.] He has been faithful to the principles of the Republican Party in success and in defeat, in sunshine and in storm. He has been found faithful while some (I regret to say it) for a time were faithless. But, from the organization of the party to this hour, I have yet to learn that in a single particular he has ever been guilty of anything by way of opposition to or which would detract from the glory, the honor, the prestige, the success, of the Republican Party of the State and of the Union. Now, Mr. President, it seems to me the time has come when this great State, with its unbounded influence in the National Councils, is entitled if she demands it to the candidate to the Presidency. The West during the whole of the ascendency of the Republican Party has had the Presidency. All eyes are turning to the East, and they naturally turn to this great State as one of those from which a candidate may probably come. Who is there in our midst upon whom the people of this State would naturally concentrate as their candidate? Our great war Governor, whose name has been sometimes mentioned in connection with the office, does not desire it. The gifted citizen of our State who has achieved so much reputation as a Secretary of State of the United States is not a candidate for the office. Public sentiment points to our Senator alone as the fit and proper man to receive the nomination. [Applause.] It is said, why should we give any expression here? Because without this expression our action here can have no force in the National Convention.

The speaker then went on to argue in favor of an instructed delegation, asserting that Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, and probably Illinois would send instructed delegations. He fully agreed the time was propitious for restoring the Republican Party to power. He felt a desire to see the Empire State once more represented in the Executive Chamber of the nation, and by a gentleman who had never been found wanting in any position in which he has been placed as a public officer. Why should they send their delegates to Cincinnati with a doubt of the propriety of asking the National Convention to nominate one of our citizens as a candidate for the Presidency? If we did not want him we should say so. If we did want him, much more was there reason why we should say so, and say so here. [Applause.] He did not wish to say a word that would create any feeling, because he desired that the expressions of the gentlemen should be honestly uttered, indicating their choice. That was all these resolutions expressed. It was simply a declaration that they preferred as their candidate for President of the States a citizen of their own State who has been so long honored and proved himself so faithful and able. The resolution does not compel the delegation to stand in support of their candidate any longer than they believe there is a fair chance to secure his nomination, and when that ceases to be the case they were left as free as the air to choose whomsoever they please of the other candidates named.

The signs were all indicative that with unanimity of expression victory was sure to be ours. That tidal wave which a year ago last Fall swept over the country, and which it was claimed would engulf Republicanism in a common ruin, had spent its force, and Republicanism was unharmed. It had had its ebb and flow, and it had left upon a barren shore a miserable wreck of broken promises and disappointed expectations. [Laughter and applause.] It was about a year since that famous message of the Governor of this State was given forth to the people, giving great promise of reform and punishment of transgressors, and though the year had expired what had we seen? Hundreds of thousands of dollars wasted in investigation; the chief heads of all the rings spared, here and there, all over the State; not a man convicted, not a dollar recovered into the treasury. That was the position of the great reform party of the State of New-York. Turn to the operations of the Federal Government, and what do we see there? The officers of the Federal Government, backed by the determination of our patriot President, "that no guilty man should escape," had put scores of men into the penitentiaries of the country, and recovered millions of dollars into the Federal Treasury. The speaker concluded in these words:

Mr. President: The results of the recent elections are clear indications that the people see this. Two hundred Supervisors in the State of New-York are the fruits of Republican gain. In my own county, where the Democrats have had a majority in the board for the last three years, and carried the county by a small majority on the popular vote at the last election, we have elected twelve of the sixteen Supervisors, and have a popular majority of over a thousand. Victory is to be ours if we are only bold, are earnest enough to demand it; and, believing as I do that the gentleman named in this resolution is clearly the choice of the people of this State as their candidate for the Presidency, I trust the amendment offered by my honorable friend will be rejected, and the resolutions reported by the committee will be adopted by the convention. [Applause.]

CLOSE OF THE DISCUSSION.

Clarence A. Seward, of New-York, succeeded Judge Lapham, speaking very much in the same strain. After him Mr. George Forster, of Westchester, obtained the floor, but gave way for Mr. Washburne, of Oswego, who contended that the majority should always rule, and on that principle advocated the passage of the resolution, as presented by the committee. Then Mr. Forster again obtained the floor, and bravely, amid noise, hisses, and confusion, made his speech. He commenced by stating quietly that indifference to that will of the majority, which was so well expressed by their evident disinclination to listen to his address, he would, when he had concluded, move the previous question. This declaration called forth loud laughter from the galleries and hisses from the Conkling delegates. Then Mr. Forster continued. He freely admitted that the majority should rule, indeed their right to do so was one of the vital principles upon which was founded our national existence, but he would like to ask how the majority in the present convention had been obtained, and as he found no one to answer him he would state that it had not been obtained by the most honorable means. To give some idea of the spirit of that majority, it was only necessary to refer to a telegraphic dispatch which had recently been sent to Senator Conkling by one of the men who was now, so to speak, running the meeting; but the kind of influence, the specimens of power, of which he spoke could not much longer be felt in the councils of the Republican Party, for there could be no doubt that the great masses who composed that party did not run with that machine. He admitted, gladly, that Mr. Conkling had done good and effective service for the Republican cause, but had he not received his reward? He did battle for the party, it was true; but at the same time he never, for a moment, lost sight of his own interest. He had worked, and he had received his pay. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Forster, true to his promise, moved the previous question. This was voted down, however, and a great deal of confused and incoherent discussion followed. Mr. Cronin, of Kings, presented the resolution protesting against a pledged delegation, which was passed last night by his delegation. Mr. Dayton, of New-York, then made a long speech in favor of the original resolution.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Rogers, of Kings, moved the previous question. This motion was sustained. The main question was ordered, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Curtis was defeated by a vote of 113 to 251. The resolution as presented by the committee was then passed. The delegates left the hall, and, after having been in session four hours and a half, the Syracuse Convention of March 22 was at an end.

Before closing it may be well to state, as a matter of political history, that the member of the Assembly from Putnam County, who was also a delegate to the Convention, voted against the amendment offered by Mr. Curtis.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Democrats of East Chester held their caucus meetings Tuesday evening to choose delegates to the convention called to nominate candidates for town officers. The delegates from the Second School District to the town convention are John T. Underhill, James Dusenbury, and Darius Lyon; member of Town Committee, Darius Lyon; Delegates from Third School District, George Fisher, Joseph Marque, Charles Smith, Thomas Kelly, and Thomas Dunn; Member of Town Committee, Matthew Horan.

The Republicans of Yonkers have nominated William Augustus Gibson for Mayor, and E. P. Baird for City Judge. It is understood that the Republicans will make no nomination for Supervisor in opposition to Jacob Reed, Democrat, the present incumbent.

The Tax-payers' Reform Association at Westchester is making vigorous efforts to defeat the corrupt "Ring" that has ruled that town until taxation has become oppressive, and has the following ticket in the field: Supervisor, William H. Bowne; Town Clerk, George Frost; Trustees, Bernard Waters, Leonard Mapes, and Morris Baisley; Commissioner of Highways, Peter McGuire.

AN INTERNATIONAL PIGEON MATCH.

READING, Penn., March 22.—Arrangements were perfected here to-day for a grand international pigeon shooting match, open to all pigeon-shooters in America and Europe. The tournament will last three days. On the first day the contest will be for the championship of the world at double-bird shooting. On the second day will be decided the single bird match for the championship of the world. On the third day there will be a match at fifty birds, open to all, and several sweepstakes. In the double bird match the contestants will be allowed to shoot at twenty-five double birds each. In the single bird match the number of birds that each competitor will shoot at will be 100, Hurlingham rules. The prizes will be a champion diamond medal and three money prizes.

TRIAL OF CHICAGO ELECTION JUDGES.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The trial of the election judges of the Twentieth Ward of this city terminated yesterday, and this morning the jury came into court announcing a disagreement. The evidence showed that from the precinct in which the accused were judges only thirty-two votes for Huck, the candidate for County Treasurer, were returned, while sixty-one men swore in court that they voted in that precinct for Huck. Various irregularities were proven by the prosecution, and yet one of the jurymen named Remington stood out for acquittal. He refused to take any part in the argument, and would make no answers to the presentations of evidence which his fellow-jurors made.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

TRENTON, March 22.—The Monmouth County Agricultural Rai road has been sold to J. P. Lowrey and other capitalists of New-York for $115,488, free from all incumbrances, and the sale was confirmed by an order of the Court of Chancery. It is the intention of the purchasers to put the road in running order as soon as possible, and thus, by connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Mattawan, make a connecting line between New-York and Freehold.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CHANGES OF PREFECTS—ELECTION TO FILL VACANCIES—OPPOSITION TO A BONAPARTIST.

PARIS, March 22.—The official decree relating to Prefects, is published to-day. It supersedes or retires on half pay thirteen Prefects, and transfers eleven. The Republican papers consider the changes of the Prefects as satisfactory. The *Bien Public*, however, complains of the maintenance of the Marquis Fournes, the Prefect of the Department of Savoy. The *Messager de Paris* asserts that this was due to the intervention of President MacMahon, who opposed the removal of the Marquis because all the elections in Savoy have been confirmed; therefore there is no ground for charging the Prefect with illegal interference in the elections.

The elections to fill the vacancies caused by the double elections have been fixed for the 16th of April.

The Bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to annul the election of M. Gavini, Bonapartist, returned from Corsica.

The *Moniteur* says that further changes of Prefects will be made at the beginning of April, and will include the removal of the Prefects of the Departments of Savoy and Manche.

A GOLD MEDAL CONFERRED ON A GERMAN EXPLORER.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says the Geographical Society of Paris has conferred a gold medal on Naotigal, the German explorer of Africa, and invited him to Paris to receive it. Herr Naotigal has accepted the honor. The incident is considered proof of a very satisfactory state of feeling.

NORTH AFRICA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TUNIS—AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, March 22.—A private letter dated Tunis, March 14, says: "We had great excitement here yesterday in consequence of the attempted murder of Judge Puliga, of the Italian Consulate, and the killing of the would-be assassin by the Judge's dragoman. The body was brought, followed by an immense mob, to the Italian Consulate, and the turmoil was so great that the troops were called out to guard the approaches to the Italian and American Consulates. They had great difficulty in keeping the mob back for several hours with fixed bayonets leveled at them. It was feared that there might be a renewal of the fanatical excitement which spread such alarm in Tunis some years ago."

Guigini Puliga is the Italian Consular Judge at Tunis. It is ascertained from a gentleman well informed in Tunisian affairs that for some time there have been unpleasant relations between the Italian Consulate and the Tunisian authorities. Some months ago the Consul neglected to pay an important ceremonious visit to the Bey. The Palace authorities felt the affront keenly, but took no official action. It is probable that on the 13th Judge Puliga was walking or driving in the city, attended by a dragoman, when the attack was made.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE YACHT OCTAVIA—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN.

HAVANA, March 21.—The yacht Octavia, which was recently captured by a Spanish war vessel, arrived at Porto Rico on the 14th inst. She sailed under the English flag and was cleared for New-York. She had thirty-six men and two women on board. It is not known here whether the men included any Cuban insurgents. The reported sale of the Octavia at Kingston to the Haytien insurgents is certainly false.

CHERBOURG, March 22.—The United States steamship Franklin left this port for Nice to-day. She will call at Gibraltar.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY SCHEME—MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Governments of Hesse Dramstadt and Brunswick, and those of most of the Thuringian Grand Duchies and Principalities, it is understood favor the Imperial Railway scheme, but the South German States are preparing a counter proposition for the control of the railway administration by the separate States, with, as far as possible, uniformity in tariffs and working regulations.

The French Ambassador's eldest daughter has been betrothed to Count Talleyrand Perigord, a naturalized Prussian, and a Lieutenant in the Second Lancers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—BUSINESS FAILURE.

LONDON, March 22.—A better feeling prevails at the Stock Exchange. English railways are firm, and there is a general improvement in prices. The market for foreign securities is quiet.

EDINBURGH, March 22.—John Scott & Sons, engineers and ship-builders of Inverkeithing, near this city, have failed. They employed about four hundred operatives.

THE TURF.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP—THE FAVORITE BADLY BEATEN.

LONDON, March 22.—To-day was the last of the Lincoln Spring meeting. The great feature of the meeting was the race known as the Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, for all ages; the second to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third to save his stake, the winner to pay 100 sovereigns toward the expenses; closed with 103 subscribers. The race was won by Controversy. The following is the summary:

Mr. John Danby's b. h. Controversy, 5 years, by the Miner, out of Lady Caroline	1
Sir J. D. Astley's b. c. Brigg Boy, 3 years, by Broomielaw, out of Vigorous	2
Mr. W. Day's b. f. Vittoria, 3 years, by Arthur Wellesley, out of Dewdrop	3
Mr. F. Swindell's ch. c. Woodlands, by Nutbourne, out of Whiteface	0

Of the 103 subscribers forty paid forfeit. Thirty horses started. Woodlands was the favorite, as will be seen by the following table of latest betting, but was badly beaten, coming in nearly last: Betting at the start, 33 to 1 against Controversy, 18 to 1 against Brigg Boy, 25 to 1 against Vittoria, and 6 to 1 against Woodlands.

AUSTRIA.

ARMS FOR SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO CONFISCATED.

LONDON, March 23.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Austrian Customs authorities have been instructed to confiscate all arms destined for Servia and Montenegro. The delivery of 25,000 rifles furnished by Vienna firms has been already stopped.

The *Tagsblatt* asserts that Servia claims the surrender of Ljubibratis as a Servian subject.

ITALY.

THE NEW CABINET.

ROME, March 22.—Depretis has accepted the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Finance. The following members of the new Cabinet have also accepted portfolios: Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mancini, Minister of Justice.

A PRISONER SHOT BY A MOB.

ALBANY, March 22.—Last night while Deputy Sheriff Benedict, of Oneida County, was bringing to this city Conroy, one of the Utica masked burglars, who had turned State's evidence and was held in custody, a party of men got on the train at Little Falls and demanded the prisoner. The Sheriff refused to deliver him to the party, who claimed to be officers, and a mêlée ensued, during which Conroy was shot through the head by one of the demanding party. He died shortly afterward. It is supposed the assailants were members of the Utica gang.

A MURDERER'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

TRENTON, March 22.—The Court of Pardons held a late session last night on the case of Patrick Ward, sentenced to be hung at Belvidere next Friday, and came to no conclusion. The court met again this morning and commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. Ward killed a man named Miers, who was represented to have given him great provocation. A large number of petitions were signed and presented. The court refused to pardon George W. Patterson, who was convicted in Monmouth County of embezzlement, and sentenced to five months in the County Jail and a $1,000 fine.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONS TO BE FILLED TO-DAY—THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL BILL DEFEATED—APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW ASYLUMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 22, 1876.

In the Senate this afternoon a joint resolution was offered by Senator Jarrard, of Middlesex, calling for a joint meeting at 10:30 to-morrow morning, for the election of State Prison Inspectors, Commissioners of Deeds, and other officers. Senator Abbett, of Hudson, moved to strike out the words "other officers." The words, he said, were intended to cover the election by the Legislature of Commissioners to fill the existing vacancies in the Jersey City local Government. The resolution was passed, however, by a vote of 11 to 9. In the House the resolution met with opposition from the Democratic side, who said that they understood that the bill passed last week, restoring the government to the people, had been passed in good faith. The resolution was adopted by a strict party vote of 34 to 20. The bill providing that the time for which railroads organized under the general law may be tied up in chancery shall not be counted as part of the time within which the law requires given progress in the construction of such road was beaten in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 7. The bill was introduced for the benefit of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, which has been enjoined from doing any work for many months. The bill reducing the Sheriffs' fees twenty-five per cent. was amended so that the reduction shall not apply to Sheriffs now in office. The fight over the two new asylums, projected at a total cost of $340,000, was renewed this afternoon by a motion reconsidering the action of last night, by which the Bordentown Asylum was abandoned. The bill then went through its second reading as originally presented from the Senate. It provides for a deaf and dumb asylum in New-Brunswick, at a cost of $200,000; a blind and feeble-minded institution in Bordentown, at a cost of $140,000, and the temporary accommodation of the unfortunates of all classes in the abandoned Soldiers' Children's Home, which is to be fitted up for the purpose at an expense of $10,000.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES DANFORTH.

Charles Danforth, principal of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, and one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday morning at his residence, on the corner of Market and Church streets, in that city. Mr. Danforth was born in Massachusetts, in 1797, and was consequently seventy-nine years of age. In his youth he served as a sailor before the mast, and subsequently took an active part in the war of 1812. In 1829 he removed to Paterson, where he invented the piece of mechanism which is now so widely known as the Danforth frame. He became partner in a machine-shop, which afterward extended its dimensions until it became one of the largest locomotive manufactories in the country. His wealth is estimated at $2,500,000, and is invested chiefly in Government bonds and railroad stocks.

JOSEPH VAN LERIUS.

The distinguished painter, Joseph Van Lerius, died at Malines on the 29th of February, at the age of fifty-two years. His principal works, "Cinderella" and "Lady Godiva," have been engraved. The original picture of "Cinderella" was exhibited in this City some years ago, and attracted much attention. In addition to many genre pictures, Van Lerius painted numerous portraits. Most of his works adorn private galleries in England. He was Professor at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, and his death leaves a void not easily filled.

WARD CHENEY.

Mr. Ward Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., of the firm of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, died yesterday, of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-three years. He and his brothers have done as much as any men in the country to develop the business of silk manufacture, and they have built up extensive works in Hartford and South Manchester. Around the latter works has grown up a manufacturing village, where everything indicates the taste and refinement, as well as the enterprise and public spirit, of the founders.

P. F. BELL.

Mr. P. F. Bell, father of Clark Bell, died suddenly at his residence, at Cortland, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Bell was born March 4, 1809. In 1833 he went to Hammondsport, N. Y., where he was actively engaged in business for many years. The first announcement of his illness received by his son in this City, was a telegram announcing his death.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Charles Danforth, President of the Danforth Locomotive Works, an old and respected citizen of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Danforth was worth nearly three million dollars.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It is stated that diphtheria has broken out seriously in St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, N. J.

The Lacrosse team starts for Europe on the 29th inst. The team has been chosen from Montreal, with the exception of two players from Toronto.

James M. Lewis, of Boston, was found dead in the back-yard of his lodging-house yesterday morning, having fallen from a window and broken his neck.

The Emperor of Russia will visit the Emperor William at Berlin while on the way to Ems at the end of April.

In consequence of the recent armistice, it is considered very probable that the Turks and the Insurgents will shortly commence direct negotiations for peace.

The wife of Col. Dyde, of Montreal, is one of the heirs to the estate of Sir John Holt, just passed through chancery. Sixteen million dollars are to be divided among the heirs.

The military expedition commanded by Gen. Gibbon has arrived at Helena, Montana, en route for the Yellowstone country, to bring the Indians in that section in subjection.

The prize-fight yesterday between Cleary and Weeden, which took place near Newark, Del., was won by the former. Eighty rounds were fought in one hour and twenty minutes.

Letters received at Quebec from Moisie and the Seven Islands state that there is great distress among the residents there, and unless timely aid is received starvation will result.

The operatives formerly employed in the sugar refineries of Montreal are engaged in circulating a petition addressed to Parliament in favor of such legislation as will place the refineries on a par with those in the United States.

Lucius Hall, of South Manchester, was thrown from his wagon on Commerce street, in Hartford, yesterday morning, and died from the effects soon afterwards. His horse was frightened by the sound of the steam-brake on a passing engine.

The body of Sarah M. Barry, a mulatto girl, who died at Leslieville, Ontario, on Friday last, under suspicious circumstances, has been exhumed. An investigation points to malpractice. A young man named Laing, with whom she was intimate, has been arrested.

A paper has been circulated and extensively signed by the business men of Helena, Montana, protesting against the people of this Territory voting aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad, claiming that such a tax would be ruinous to the interests of the Territory, and calling upon the newspapers to oppose the subsidy.

The stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad held a meeting at Columbus Wednesday, and re-elected the present board, with the exception of Joseph N. Du Barry, who was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Thomas L. Jewett. All the present officers were re-elected.

FROM BOSTON TO PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, March 22.—The old steamer Mary land, formerly used by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad Company in the transfer of trains across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, which has been undergoing repairs at East Boston, was visited yesterday by nearly four thousand persons previous to her departure for New-York, where she will do the same service for the new through route from Boston to Philadelphia and Wilmington, (without change of cars,) transferring trains from Harlem to Jersey City. The new route will shorten the time between this city and Philadelphia by four hours. It is expected the new route will be opened, under the management of the New-York and New-England Railroad, by April 10.

THE CENTENNIAL RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Major J. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, and also Secretary of the running meetings of the Point Breeze Park Association of this city, announces the entries closed, with nominations for the Centennial races as follows: Inaugural Sweepstakes for all ages, 21; Reform Club Stakes for three-year-old fillies, 21; Grand Exposition Stakes for colts and fillies, three-year olds, 20; Leamington Stakes for two-year olds, 20; Philadelphia Club Cup Sweepstakes for all ages, 23; International Handicap Stakes, 31; Association Stakes, 10; Centennial Stakes, 17; Ladies' Stakes, 16; total, 179. The first meeting occurs June 24.

THE MARINE BANK ROBBED.

DEFALCATION OF A BOOK-KEEPER.

THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN BY COLLUSION BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A BANK BOOK-KEEPER—ARREST OF THE FORMER—FLIGHT OF THE BANK EMPLOYE.

Henry Bode, a respectable restaurant keeper, doing business at No. 122 Water street, was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday on the charge of having, by collusion with a dishonest book-keeper, defrauded the Marine Bank, of this City, of $38,000. One Hedden, a book-keeper, who enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem of the Directors of the bank, asked permission to take his vacation in February last, instead of in the Summer months, as usual. As business in the establishment was not so brisk as to render the granting of the request inconvenient, the desired permission was given, and the book-keeper started, as he said, to visit some friends in the West. The time of his vacation having expired some two weeks ago, and there still being no indications of Hedden's return, one of the general book-keepers of the bank undertook the special examination of the absentee's books, the latter's unaccountable delay having excited in the minds of the Directors a vague suspicion that something was wrong.

This examination, thorough and exhaustive as it was, revealed, to the painful surprise of the bank officials, who had hitherto placed the most implicit confidence in Hedden, the fact that the latter had for some time been carrying on an extensive system of defalcations in collusion with Bode, one of the depositors of the bank. It was found that whenever Bode sent his checks to the bank Hedden, in crediting them, was accustomed to raise them. For instance, if Bode sent his check for $500, as frequently happened, Hedden would in the first instance record the amount correctly, but subsequently, in posting the ledger, would "raise" the amount to $1,500. In order to conceal his dishonest practices the book-keeper did not, as is usual in such cases, tamper with any of the other ledger accounts, but merely altered them in making up the aggregate in the balance-sheet submitted to the general book-keeper. This examination having completed the chain of evidence against Bode, the latter was arrested as above described by a Deputy Sheriff. The bank officials were unable to form any theory for the sudden dishonesty of an employe who, throughout his sixteen years' connection with the institution, had always merited their highest encomiums for honest and faithful service.

Mr. James Fish, the President of the bank, was visited by a TIMES reporter late last evening, at his residence in South Oxford street, Brooklyn, and he kindly gave all the facts in his possession in relation to the case. Being questioned as to the previous reputation of the defaulter, Hedden, he stated that previous to the discovery of the last few days, he had always sustained the highest social and commercial reputation. He had been a resident of Orange, N. J., and stood very high in the Congregational Church of that town. All of his connections were good, his father being a man of considerable means and unblemished character. "Hedden," Mr. Fish continued, "came to the bank some sixteen years ago, with the very best credentials, and by faithful service gained the implicit confidence of the bank officials. He was most exemplary in his conduct, and scrupulous in the choice of associates, never engaging in dissipation in any form. If I had been warned to suspect one of our bookkeepers of dishonesty, Hedden would have been the very last upon whom I or any of the Directors would have fastened that suspicion. Mr. Fish further stated that he was quite confident that the bank would be able to recover the missing sum, as Bode, who was at present the only one they could take legal action against, was a man of considerable property himself, but had besides wealthy friends who would do all they could to get him out of the trouble. In conclusion Mr. Fish said that all the books of the bank had been submitted to a most careful and thorough examination, but no other irregularities had been discovered. Steps will be taken for the apprehension of Hedden as soon as his whereabouts are discovered. The bank will of course suffer no inconvenience.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT IN DELAWARE

CONTEST BETWEEN CLEARY, OF BALTIMORE, AND WEEDEN, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE FORMER THE WINNER.

NEWARK, Del., March 22.—One of the most brutal and determined prize fights ever fought in this country took place near this place to-day. It was between the noted pugilists "Jack" Cleary, of Baltimore, and "Dick" Weeden, of Philadelphia. They fought according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, for $1,000, and the championship of light weights of America. The match was made last month, when the pugilists signed articles to fight at 124 pounds and weigh on the morning of fighting. After the match was made, Cleary went into training under the care of "Mike" Donovan, of New-York, while Arthur Chambers and "Dick" Goodwin trained Weeden.

On the 17th the principals and their backers met in Philadelphia, when they posted all the stakes and tossed for choice of ground. John Clark tossed for Cleary and Arthur Chambers for Weeden. The latter won and selected the battle-ground. Meantime the authorities of Philadelphia tried all means to arrest the pugilists in order to put them under bonds not to fight in Pennsylvania. The pugilists were quietly slipped into this State, and thus eluded the vigilance of the authorities. All day Tuesday large crowds of sporting men from the principal cities in the East and West began to arrive at Philadelphia. The roughs of Baltimore, New-York, Washington, and Harrisburg were largely represented. Upon being informed where the fight would take place they came to this place, many stopping over at Wilmington. A ring was erected about twelve miles from this city, and all the preliminaries for the exhibition were quickly completed. The pugilists were then brought up to the ring, and the 500 spectators crowded round the inclosure. The men advanced, shook hands, and, amid the yells and shouts of the brutal crowd, the fight began. The first round was in Weeden's favor, and he used both hands to advantage on Cleary's face, while the latter retaliated, punishing Weeden terribly about the body. The round ended by a sharp exchange, and Weeden threw Cleary, amid the yells of the crowd. In the fifteenth round Cleary opened a deep gash on Weeden's forehead and fought him down. In the next ten rounds the fighting was desperate. Both pugilists stood up and fought like demons, while the blood flowed in streams from the numerous wounds. After fighting an hour both pugilists were a pitiable sight. Weeden's nose was twice its natural size, while his lips were badly cut. Cleary was a also a disgusting-looking sight, both eyes being discolored, while his face was terribly bruised and cut and the blood ran in streams from his mouth. Both men still continued to fight round after round, and the longer the pugilists fought the more disgusting was the affair. After they had fought one hour and ten minutes Weeden began to show signs of exhaustion, and began to waver.

Cleary was also tottering, but the continued cheers of his friends, mingled with the oaths and yells from Weeden's corner, helped him to somewhat forget his hurts. In the seventy-eighth round he planted a terrible blow on Weeden's forehead, which crazed the latter. This blow was the deciding one of the fight, for although Weeden came up to fight the next round, he was hardly able to stand up. Cleary rushed at him and fought him down.

In the eightieth round the fighting was desperate. Weeden, it was claimed, struct Cleary a foul blow, and amid the wildest excitement the crowd clamored for a decision. Mr. Douglas, of Philadelphia, declared Cleary the winner.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange have adopted the following resolution, and forwarded it to the Committee on Commerce of the United States House of Representatives:

Whereas, The New-York Produce Exchange has on former occasions given emphatic expression to the desire that a commercial treaty be established on a truly reciprocal basis between our own country and the Dominion of Canada; therefore,

Resolved, That this Exchange cordially favors "the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with Canada can be arranged," as provided by the joint resolution introduced into the United States House of Representatives by the Committee on Commerce; and, in accordance therewith, we respectfully urge upon Government to take such immediate steps, by the appointment of Commissioners or otherwise, as shall be best calculated to accomplish this result.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 22.—The recent cold snap has again filled the Upper Hudson with new ice, and all the ferries are partially obstructed. The starting of the regular lines of steamers on short routes have in consequence been delayed till next week.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

NUMEROUS SHIPPING DISASTERS REPORTED—SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND VALUABLE CARGOES SUNK.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 22.—The missing men from the wrecked vessels in this harbor have all turned up. It is now believed that not a single life was lost. The total number of disasters is about fourteen. Three of the vessels, the J. H. Collins, Comet, and Charles Allstrum are sunk. One—the Willie L. Swift—has gone to pieces, and several are badly damaged.

BOSTON, March 22.—Intelligence was received this morning of a sad shipwreck at Kittery Point, Me. The brig Hattie Eaton, of Boston, Capt. James F. Cook, twenty-three days from Cienfuegos, for Boston, went ashore during the storm of Tuesday at Gerrish's Point, Kittery, Me., and all on board perished except the first mate. The vessel and cargo are a total wreck. Capt. Cook leaves a wife and two children residing at East Boston. He was about thirty-five years old. The other persons lost were: John S. Atwood, second mate, of Maine, aged 38; William Fitzpatrick, of Ireland, aged 32; Peter Bokers, of Grenada, aged 25; Jeremiah Stevens, of St. Kitts, aged 20; William Brevenen, of Tobago, aged 20; and Joseph Alban, residence unknown. The first mate, W. C. Leberron, the only person saved, belonged in Middleboro, Mass. The Hattie Eaton was formerly a British vessel, having been built at St. John, N. B., in 1862. She registered 345 tons, and was owned by J. S. Emery & Co., Addison Gage & Co., Capt. Cook, and others, of Boston. Her cargo comprised 362 hogsheads of sugar, 150 hogsheads and forty-eight tierces of molasses, and was consigned to Elisha Atkins & Co., of Boston.

A Portsmouth, N. H., dispatch of to-day, says about the same time of the wreck of the Hattie Eaton, an unknown schooner, apparently in distress, was endeavoring to keep off shore, but with the terrific wind and sea could not have done so, and nothing having been seen or heard of her since, though search was made, it is feared she went down with all on board. Several fishing schooners in the lower harbor dragged their anchors, and were driven on Clark's Island and Fishing Island. Wreckers have gone to their assistance. A schooner, heavily loaded, was seen to cut away her masts to prevent going ashore, and was then not able to weather the gale, and went on Clark's Island, where she can now be seen in a precarious situation. The schooner Governor, a coaster, of Sedgwick, Me., dragged three heavy anchors, and at last report had to cut away her masts to reach the lower harbor. The crew are safe, but suffered severely. The schooner Fairfield, a coaster, of Eden, is ashore at Popperell Cove with her side stove in. The crew are safe. The fishing-schooner General Taylor, of Newburyport, is ashore in the rear of the Navy-yard, near the bridge. Her side is stove in and she is otherwise badly injured. The crew are safe. The schooner Kitty Clark, of Eastham, Mass., ashore at Kittery Cove, will come off all right.

PORTSMOUTH, March 22.—Six vessels are ashore in the lower harbor. They were blown on Gerrish's and Clark's Islands, and one of them has her masts cut away. It was impossible to ascertain their names last night. It is feared that these disasters have involved considerable loss of life.

The schooner H. W. Godfrey, from Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal, went ashore on the 21st at Hyannis, Cape Cod. The schooners Sea Flower and Ida Della Torre, and one schooner unknown, are also ashore at the same place.

PORTLAND, March 22.—The brig Addie Hall reports a brig outside, with sails gone, supposed to be the brig Carrie B. Nichols. The barkentine H. S. Jackson has filled. Nothing has been done with her this morning. She lies in a favorable position, and hopes of saving her are entertained. The schooner Rowena Arabella went ashore on Wood End. Her crew of seven men were in the rigging several hours before they were taken off. She will probably be a total loss.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 22.—The bodies of Capt. James F. Cook and John S. Atwood, Second Mate of the brig Hattie Eaton, wrecked on Gerrishe's Island, were washed ashore to-day. The body of a Spanish boy employed on the vessel was seen off the shore at noon, but could not be recovered. Not a vestige of the cargo is visible, and the remains of the brig are a shapeless mass. The disaster was the most heartrending one on the coast for years.

Three fishing vessels—the Minnehaha, the Alberta Story, and the Carrie Forrester—are still high and dry at Swampscott, Mass. The latter proves to be badly damaged. Workmen were engaged today in tearing out her inside works, preparatory to getting her off the rocks and floating her to Gloucester, where she is to be repaired. She was the "pride of the Swampscott fleet." The other two will be got off without much labor, but are extensively damaged. Crowds of people have visited the wrecks. The coast along the vicinity of Swampscott gives evidence of the terrible storm.

WRECKS ALONG THE COAST.

The heavy sea and equally heavy gale yesterday prevented the wreckers from accomplishing any work either at Sandy Hook or at Barnegat, and consequently it has been impossible to gather only little information relative to the wrecks off those places. The body of a colored man, supposed to be one of the crew of the wrecked schooner M. M. Weaver, of Green Creek, N. J., whose loss was reported on Tuesday, was found yesterday morning opposite the old Sandy Hook light. The remains were removed by Capt. Palmer, of Live-saving Station No. 1, and notification of their recovery sent to the Coroner of Long Branch. Nothing could be seen, yesterday, of the unknown schooner discovered the day previous in a waterlogged condition six miles from Atlanticville, but, as a very brisk gale was blowing during the night, it is assumed that she may have been driven out to sea. The steam-tug Cyclops, Capt. Hazard, which was seen near the schooner wreck at Long Branch, was, when last heard of, making her way out to sea with a large vessel in tow. Capt. Hazard has not, however, reported having been at the wreck.

The gale of Tuesday night also carried away nearly all the bathing-houses which were standing under the bluff between Ocean Grove and Sandy Hook, their ruins being strewn many miles along the beach. The Captain, his wife and child, and twelve of the crew of the Annie Putnam, bound from Bull River, S. C., to London, were picked up near Cape Hatteras, and landed on Turk's Island by the Mary Knowlton, which left this port on Feb. 18 last for Port-au-Prince. The Annie Putnam encountered such severe storms in her passage for London that the crew were compelled to take to an open boat, in which they floated for three days before rescued by the Mary Knowlton. The following wrecks were also reported yesterday:

The bark Aegidia and Paulina, German, Capt. Rening, from Pensacola March 13, for Liverpool, was abandoned 100 miles north-north-west of Loggerhead Key. The crew were rescued by a large unknown ship. Wrecking steamers from Key West will go after the Aegidia and Paulina.

The brig Mattie B. Russell, of Portland, before reported ashore on the West Chop, Vineyard Haven, has bilged, and will probably be a total loss.

The schooner Kosciusko, from Thomaston for Boston, while at anchor in Portland harbor March 21, parted chains and was run on the mud between Long and Central Wharves.

The bark Jedanesti Du rovacki, Austrian, Capt. Mabovich, from Baltimore, March 16, for Queenstown, is ashore on Windmill Point, Chesapeake Bay. She needs assistance.

The schooner Favorite, from St. John, for Canning, is ashore at Digby, with her keel gone, her bottom badly injured, and full of water. The cargo will probably be a total loss.

The steamer C. B. Sanford, from New-York for Fall River, having in tow a mud-digger and four scows, parted her hawser to-day, causing three of the scows to go ashore on Fisher's Island, where they now remain.

An unknown schooner went ashore yesterday on the Rip at the Western Bar, Wilmington, N. C. The tug Wm. Rice is trying to pull her off.

TROUBLE IN THE OHIO COAL MINES.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—At an early hour this morning a body of armed men came to the coal banks at Silver Creek, in Tuscarawas Valley, and compelled the miners who had gone to work at a reduced price to quit work. Several of the miners attempted to go into the mines and were severely beaten. It is supposed the armed force was composed of striking miners from the Massillon district. At a meeting of the coal operators controlling the greater part of the mines of Tuscarawas Valley, held in this city to-day, it was determined to make another reduction of five cents per ton, and giving the miners until the 1st of April to accept. After that time their places will be filled by outsiders. Trouble is anticipated. The Sovereigns of Industry are in secret session here to-night.

CONNECTICUT NOMINATIONS.

HARTFORD, March 22.—The Republicans of the Second District have nominated John L. Houston, of Enfield, for State Senator, and the Democrats of the same district nominated Chester Johnson, of Enfield. The Democrats of this city have renominated Charles M. Pond, of Hartford, for State Senator.

ILLNESS OF MR. A. T. STEWART.

It was reported last evening that Mr. A. T. Stewart was seriously ill at his residence on Fifth avenue. He is said to have been attacked on Sunday evening with inflammation of the bladder.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 22.

SENATE.

Petitions asking for a Prohibitory Liquor law in the Territories and District of Columbia were presented by Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Davis of West Virginia, Caperton of West Virginia, and several others.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 1, providing for counting the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. MORTON asked that the Senate remain in session to-day till the bill is disposed of.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, cited Chancellor Kent, Mr. Washburne, Henry Winter Davis, and others, who held that the President of the Senate possessed the right to decide which is the true and valid return.

Mr. JOHNSTON briefly discussed the amendment offered by himself, which reads: "It the Senate should vote for counting one certificate and the House of Representatives another, the joint meeting of the two houses shall finally determine which shall be counted by States, the representation from each State, including the Senators therefrom, having one vote, but if the representation of any State be equally divided its vote shall not be counted," after which the question was taken upon the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 11, nays 39.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Cooper's amendment, which reads as follows: "And if the two houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then the vote shall be counted, which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return," and it was lost—yeas 13, nays 35.

The question then recurred on the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Maxey, of Texas: "But if the two houses fail to agree as to which of the returns shall be counted, then the President of the Senate, as presiding officer of the two houses, shall decide which is the true and valid returns, and the same shall be counted."

MR. EDMUNDS opposed it, and did not think anything in the Constitution empowered the President of the Senate to decide.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, did not think Congress had any power to confer this right upon any one man.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, opposed the amendment, and said he had prepared an amendment, which he would introduce at the proper time, which he hoped would meet the approval of the Senators.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, thought it was perhaps best to leave all amendments out of the bill, and leave it as reported. If we are to give the power to any one man, he was not certain that the President of the Senate was the right man.

Mr. MAXEY defended his own amendment, after which the vote was taken and the amendment was lost—yeas 7, nays 38.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that they could not finish the bill to-day. It was an interesting subject, and would bear more discussion, and he would move that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. MORTON would like to vote on all the amendments to-day at least. He yielded, however, for the motion, and at 3:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTIONEERING BY OFFICIALS.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting contributions to election funds by officers of the United States Government, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Blaine to extend the application of the bill to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, proceeded to address the House. He regarded it as a very significant and very gratifying circumstance that the Judiciary Committee, composed of a majority of Democratic members, and presided over by a strict State Rights Democrat, had reported unanimously a bill proposing to give Congress the right to take cognizance of local elections, even in counties and districts. He regarded that as a surrender of the doctrine heretofore held by the Democratic Party on that subject. It was admitted everywhere that there was as great a necessity for legislation to secure an honest vote and a fair count as there was to guard poor clerks from $5 contributions for election purposes. With that part of the bill he sympathized. He did not think there had been under the Republican régime in Washington any coercion of clerks, nor any dismissals for not contributing, but both parties were in the habit of receiving assessments and contributions from office-holders. That was something altogether too well known and too notorious to be denied or quibbled about. It might run into a great evil. He thanked the Judiciary Committee for proposing a remedy for that evil, and he thanked the House for the very large majority with which it had yesterday indicated its purpose to strike at an evil far greater than that. He undertook to say that the contributions made in Congressional elections, both by successful and defeated candidates, exceeded by many times over the contributions by persons holding State or Federal offices. He thought that that was equally notorious, and if the House designed to correct that evil and tear it up by the roots, the bill would have to be so amended that neither a Senator, Representative, nor a Delegate, nor a candidate for such position could safely use money for the purpose of securing his election.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Blaine's suggestion as to the Democratic Party's surrendering its State rights principles, and said that the substitute proposed by himself was not open to that criticism.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, also replied to some remarks made by Mr. Blaine, illustrating the mode by which some election frauds are perpetrated in Virginia, and which Mr. Blaine had described as playing dice for election, with one side using "loaded dice."

Mr. BLAINE referred to a distinguished Democrat from Virginia as his authority, and mentioned the name of Gov. Henry A. Wise.

Mr. GOODE, (energetically)—We do not recognize him as a Democrat in Virginia.

Mr. BLAINE—Very well; he certainly is not on our side. To use Gov. Wise's own words to me: "The fraud was one which out-Kellogged Kellogg, which out-carpet-bagged the carpet-baggers, and which out-scalawagged the scalawags." [Laughter.] He then quoted the testimony given by Cornelius Wendel, a former Congressional printer, to the effect that forty-three per cent. of the gross amount appropriated for printing purposes, had been used for the purpose of carrying the Buchanan Presidential election.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded Mr. Blaine that the supposition that the Government officers had participated in such frauds had produced a political revolution, which had brought the Republican Party into power. Did the gentleman suspect that a similarly well-founded supposition at the present period would not produce a corresponding effect?

Amendments were suggested by Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania; Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, and Mr. REAGAN, of Texas.

Mr. HOLMAN asked Mr. Blaine whether he was ready to go to the extent of interfering with the legislation of States as to the mode of managing elections.

Mr. BLAINE—I hold that the Government of the United States has a perfect right to prescribe the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN—Undoubtedly that is right.

Mr. BLAINE—Is the gentleman in favor of exercising it?

Mr. HOLMAN—I am in favor of exercising it with a proper regard to the legislation of the States.

Mr. BLAINE—Is he in favor of exercising it so that it will achieve its end?

Mr. HOLMAN—So far as its legislation applies to members of Congress I think it is proper, but I think that the gentleman from Maine will hardly seek to go so far as to attempt to cure the evils of State legislation.

Mr. BLAINE moved the previous question, and the House refused to second it by yeas 73, nays 91.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Goode of Virginia, Harris of Virginia, Cox of New-York, Luttrell of California, Caulfield of Illinois, and Southard of Ohio. Finally the House proceeded to vote on the bill and various amendments. The vote was first taken on Mr. Townsend's amendment providing that expenditures for election purposes allowed by the law of any State should not be construed as being affected by the act. Rejected.

The next amendment in order was Mr. Blaine's amendment, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress in the provisions of the bill.

Mr. BLAINE called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 88.

Mr. Hoar's amendment, providing that nothing in the bill should prevent voluntary contributions for the purpose of circulating documents for the purpose of giving information was next voted upon and was rejected—yeas 91, nays 119.

The next vote was on Mr. Blaine's amendment to the substitute, offered by Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, (being the same amendment as offered by Mr. Blaine to the original bill and adopted.) The amendment was now rejected—yeas 102, nays 107.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Goode, of Virginia, to Mr. Brown's substitute, making it a misdemeanor for any person to use force, duress, menace, violence, or bribery to influence elections of President, Vice President, Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress. Adopted—yeas 212, nays 3.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, as a substitute for the first section of Mr. Brown's substitute, making it unlawful for any officer, postmaster, clerk, or employe of the United States, or for any Senator or member of Congress to solicit, ask, receive, or accept any gift for election purposes. Rejected.

The next vote was on Mr. Brown's substitute. The first section reads:

"That no officer or employe of the Government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer or employe of the same, or other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property, or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employe who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than one year at the discretion of the Judge trying the case."

The second section is the amendment offered by Mr. Goode, of Virginia, and adopted. The third section gives United States District Courts jurisdiction of the offenses created by the act. The substitute was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed—yeas 173, nays 8.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned

LAW REPORTS.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

The second trial of the case of James Bigler against the Mayor, &c., came to an end yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in Part II. of the Supreme Court. The action was begun to recover a balance of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff from the City for lumber furnished the Department of Docks in 1873. The answer, while admitting the furnishing of the materials, alleged that they were not of the kind specified in the contract, but were much inferior in quality. It was further alleged that the plaintiff, by fraud and collusion with the Dock Department employes, had procured fraudulent certificates of the furnishing of the proper materials. Judge Lawrence, in charging the jury, told them that unless the defendants had shown fraud and collusion a verdict must be given for the plaintiff. There was a strong presumption in favor of the honest performance of official duty, and it rested with the defendants to prove the fraud if there was any. After about ten minutes' deliberation the jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $74,474 85, being the full amount claimed, with interest. Enoch L. Fancher and William Fullerton appeared for the plaintiff, and William C. Whitney, James M. Smith, and Charles P. Miller for the defendants.

A THIEVING STEWARD.

On the 12th inst. two natives of Luxembourg, Belgium, named Adolph Grasswick and Joseph Karpsch, arrived in this City on the steamer City of Brooklyn and put up at the Hotel Sachen-Meisingen, No. 36 Greenwich street, which had been recommended by Christian Meyer, assistant steward on the City of Brooklyn. The three men slept in the same room, and on arising next morning Grasswick found that he had been robbed of two bills of 1,000 marks each which he carried in an inner pocket. The stolen bills were found in the inner lining of Meyer's coat, and he was arrested. The case was tried by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty against Meyer. Recorder Hackett sentenced the thief to five years in the State Prison, at hard labor.

A LIBEL DISMISSED.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the United States District Court, in Admiralty, by Judge Blatchford, in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the propeller Amos C. Bristow. The plaintiffs, as owners of the schooner Wind, sue to recover damages sustained by a collision between the two vessels in Narragansett Bay, April 17, 1874. The libel is dismissed with costs, it being held that the steamer discharged her duty in taking measures to avoid the accident, and the collision could not have occurred had not the schooner suddenly changed her course and forced herself in that of the steamer. No fault could be found against the propeller in any of the particulars alleged in the libel.

THE HAMMOND MURDER CASE.

Thomas J. Bartell, the painter charged with the murder of Mrs. Ann Hammond, the widowed charwoman, at No. 2,114 Second avenue, on Friday night last, was arraigned on a charge of murder in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. William F. Kintzing, who appeared for the alleged murderer, asked that pleading be postponed until Monday, to give him an opportunity to examine the indictment against his client. Recorder Hackett allowed the pleading to go over until Monday, but told Mr. Kintzing to be ready to try the case on that day.

COURT NOTES.

A verdict of $66 81 was given yesterday for the plaintiff in the suit of Edward S. Mellen against the Sheriff, in Part I. of the Supreme Court. The amount of the verdict was for treble damages on account of alleged overcharges by a Deputy Sheriff in making a levy and sale.

Owing to the continued illness of one of the jurors, the trial of the case of D. K. Olney Winter, indicted for the alleged robbery of registered letters in the Rondout Post Office, was continued in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, until next Tuesday, to which time the court was adjourned.

William James and James Devine, alias O'Neill, two west-side youths, who on the night of March 6 broke into the liquor store of Thomas Carolan, No. 418 Eleventh avenue, with intent to steal, were found guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett sentenced them to four years each in the Penitentiary.

A nolle prosequi was entered yesterday in the case of I. Nicholson Eibert, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, for the alleged forgery of an assignment of a $5,000 registered United States bond. Unexpectedly the main witnesses for the people were unable to identify the accused, and the prosecution necessarily fell to the ground.

An order was obtained from Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, directing the plaintiff in the divorce case of Joseph Walker against Mary Jane Walker, to show cause why the recent order of Judge Robinson, granting Mrs. Walker $75 per week alimony, should not be set aside and a larger amount of alimony allowed.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mary McDonald, of No. 9 James street, who stole jewelry and clothing valued at $68 from Hattie A. Hooker, was sent to the State Prison for one year. Henry Doyle, aged seventeen, of No. 44 Jackson street, who stole a quantity of iron from the workshop of John A. Manee, No. 1 Gouverneur slip, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the State Prison.

John O'Callaghan, a blind cooper, living in the tenement-house No. 91 Mulberry street, drank too much liquor on St. Patrick's Day, and while under its influence quarreled with a neighbor named Michael Kirby, whom he stabbed in the leg with a knife. On being led up to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, O'Callaghan pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

In the suit of John Condon against Agnes Martin, on trial for the past three days before Judge Speir and a jury, in Part III. of the Superior Court, a verdict was rendered for the defendant yesterday. The suit was brought to recover on two notes of $5,000 each, alleged to have been made by the defendant's deceased husband, who had been in the employ of the plaintiff. The defense was that the man was drunk when he made the notes, and received no consideration for them.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 22.—Proceedings in Court of Appeals to-day were as follows: No. 11, Fairchild vs. Fairchild; argument resumed and concluded. No. 16, Graves vs. Steward; passed. No. 17. Smith vs. Watertown Fire Insurance Company; passed. No. 26, Benjamin Hill, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants; argued by Edward Harris for appellants, J. H. Martindale for respondent. No. 20, Peter Bruner, respondent, vs. Henry Meigs, Jr., et al., Trustees, &c., appellants; argued by John J. Macklin for appellants; Osborne E. Bright for respondent. No. 22, Ellen Cochlin, Administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; argued by John C. Strong for appellants; A. P. Laning for respondent. Adjourned.

Following is the calendar for Thursday, March 23: Nos. 21, 12, 19, 29, 35, 40, 46, 49.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of the Receivership of Walter R. Wade.—The first surety should justify in double the amount of the bond.

McGinnis vs. Taggart.—Findings and amendments as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hasbrouck, as Administrator, &c., vs. Garden.—Motion to vacate order of March 8 granted, with costs of motion to defendant to abide event of suit.

Sulzbacher vs. Davison.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted, unless plaintiff proceed in thirty days to prosecute his action.

Wright vs. Wright.—Motion to place cause on calendar of short cause, denied.

Fleische vs. Seiler et al.—Motion to continue injunction granted, costs of motion to abide event of suit.

Bruce vs. Meyer.—Receiver's bond approved.

Higgenbotham vs. De Witt.—Reference ordered.

Undertakings Approved.—Carter et al. vs. Young et al.; Hazard et al. vs. Gross et al.; Wheeler vs. Ferdon.

Orders Granted.—Wright vs. Wright; Thurber vs. Jacobson; Adolph vs. The Central Park, North & East River Railroad Co.; Harper vs. Harper; Kessler vs. Loyd.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By James F. Daly, J.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Muller et al.—Motion for interpleader denied. Jacob H. N. Cockrift to be made party defendant. See opinion.

Havens vs. Klein.—Extra allowance of $150 granted. Opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Lucks vs. Peters.—Opinion.

Gilbert vs. Speirs.—See papers.

Hemphill vs. Stein.—Bill taxed at $606 71.

Fowler vs. Fox.—Robertson appointed Receiver.

Deville vs. Rogers.—Action dismissed.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Hecker vs. Cox; Fernandez vs. Wool; Kohn vs. Mark; Schuyler vs. Schrarzler; Carter vs. Ross; O'Donnell vs. Taylor; Kinney vs. Orcutt.

Frank vs. Bretz.—Proceedings dismissed.

Hall vs. Baum.—Case settled.

Smith vs. Schuman.—Order settled.

Lange vs. Whitney.—Order for payment of money granted.

Stark vs. Jossbaum.—The order of Judge Spaulding filed Dec. 29, 1875, is an answer to the present motion.

Touhey vs. McGinn.—Order vacated.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Clark vs. Dows et al.	33—Manning vs. Steam-tug Grace Fee.
74—Gorham et al. vs. Schr. Sandy Hook.	54—De Castro, &c., Sugar Refining Co. vs. Bark William Van Name.
1—Pacific W. and L. Co. vs. S. J. Thompson.	60—Ward vs. Steam-ship Colon.
35—Quintard et al. vs. Propeller Matt White.	6—Harlem and N. Y. Co. vs. Ferry-boat Greenpoint.
63—Sigrist et al. vs. Ship Gen. McClellan.	5—Willetts vs. Phillips.
24a—Hancox vs. Propeller Clement Rock.	47—Henly vs. Brooklyn Ice Company.
49—Studwell vs. Steam-tug E. H. Coffin.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Foley vs. Van Buren.	152—Matter of Mackean.
64—Matter of Crosby, Receiver.	153—Matter of Rutter.
67—Union Manufacturing Co. vs. Byington.	154—Matter of Hayes.
76—Lindenmeyer versus Brownson.	155—Matter of Brown.
93—S. A. Woods Machine Co. vs. Curnel.	156—Matter of Haight.
96—Webb vs. Howland.	157—Matter of Morrison.
102—Feehan vs. Green, Controller.	158—Veller vs. Gillman.
104—Folsom vs. Rielly.	172—Peyser vs. Schoening.
112—Merchants' Nat. Bank vs. Ray.	185—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Howland.
113—Thayer vs. Barrett.	193—Marshall vs. Cooper.
118—Matter of Potter.	204—Merwin vs. Brett.
121—Carrigan vs. Shaw.	207—Baldwin vs. S. & A. Tel. Co., (Nos. 1 and 2.)
123—Matter of Barr.	229—Taylor vs. Mable, &c.
124—Matter of Arnot.	231—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
128—Goodridge vs. Lane.	232—Jennes vs. Green.
133—Burbanck vs. Burr.	240—Fitzgibbon vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.	245—Creusbauer vs. Remsen.
137—Matter of Pell.	248—Colligan vs. Cornwall Woolen Co.
140—Matter of Ford.	251—Champlin vs. Fox.
141—Matter of McGowan.	257—Clark vs. L. S. & M. S. Railroad Co.
142—Matter of McCormack.	268—Gano vs. McCunn.
143—Matter of Anderson.	269—Patterson vs. McCunn.
144—Matter of Littman.	277—Brown vs. N. Y. Enamel Print Co.
145—Matter of Ruppert.	279—Blandy vs. Gould, &c.
146—Matter of Gregg.	283—Lamo vs. Shelly.
147—Matter of Monks.	289—Veiller vs. Brown.
148—Matter of Krugler.	306—Bloch vs. Daly.
149—Matter of Martin.	307—Robitscher vs. Daly.
150—Matter of Maloney.	310—Matter of Atwood.
151—Matter of Kover.	312—Losee vs. Matthews.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
106—Hollister vs. Opdyke.	158—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
150—Taddeken vs. Cantrell.	93—Barker vs. Hoffas.
150½—Goldenberg et al. vs. Hoffman et al.	159—Connolly vs. Dayton.
151—Austen vs. Schluyter.	160—Young vs. Stevens.
152—Van Riper vs. Tweed et al.	161—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
153—Mech. and Trad. Bank vs. Daken et al.	162—Kling et al. vs. The Queen's Ins. Co.
154—Delamater vs. Rhodes.	165—Potter vs. Conlter.
155—Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	165½—Brinker et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
156—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.	167—Devol vs. Barnes.
	107—McKay vs. Barnes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	Nos.
139—Brown vs. Goodwin et al.	184—Clark vs. The Lake Shore & M.S.R.R.Co.
47—McBride vs. McBride.	185—Same vs. Same.
250—Habermann vs. Witters et al.	186—Drake et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
71—Lawton Gran. & Mov. Co. vs. Ocean St. Coaling Co.	187—Jermain vs. The Lake Shore & M.S.R.R.Co.
93—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.	188—Loring, Trustee, &c., vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
242—Brown, &c., vs. Morris et al.	189—Monroe vs. The Lake Shore & M.S.R.R.Co.
68—Binsse et al. vs. McCallum et al.	190—Moran et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
239—Central R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. Matthews et al.	191—Seymour, Jr., et al. vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
81—Middleton vs. Gardiner.	192—Spencer vs. The Lake Shore & M.S.R.R.Co.
34—Weir vs. Vail et al.	193—Van Arsdale vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun Print. Ass'n.	194—Voisin vs. The Lake Shore & M.S.R.R.Co.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.	195—Whitman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.	
268—Williamson vs. Cobb et al.	
183—Boardman vs. The Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.	1327—Corwin vs. Shelton, Jr., et al.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.	1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
2701—The Met. G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1331—Pidgeon vs. Charlick.
1319—Dickerson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1333—Detmold et al. vs. Hines et al.
1257—Howland et al. vs. Clews.	1335—Bryant vs. Hoagland et al.
1263—Smith vs. Dunn.	1337—Bennett vs. Kearney.
1321—Dieffenbach vs. Hetsel et al.	1339—Watermore vs. Peck et al.
1323—Werth vs. Driscoll et al.	1343—Jackson vs. N. Y. Oswego M. R. R. Co.
1325—Aaroldson vs. Buess.	1347—Smith vs. Korwin.
	1349—McKee vs. Mott.
	1351—Cuvillier vs. Drake et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1056—Lawton vs. Meyer.	1320—Post vs. Harriott.
1548—N. Y. & Baltimore Trans. Co. vs. Berger et al.	1028—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
1278—Metropolitan Gas L. Co. vs. Mayor, &c.	1388—Norris vs. De Wolf.
2604—Dooley vs. Halpin.	82—Weeks vs. Satterlee.
1830½—Frobischer vs. Fitzpatrick.	1244—Wardrop vs. Claflin.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.	2240—Garrett vs. Brennan.
444—Brown vs. Culver.	1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1324—Guggenheim vs. Smith.	1200—Demarest vs. Paillard et al.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c.	1556½—The People ex rel. Barte vs. Kent.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.	1557½—The People ex rel. Barte vs. Kneissel.
1020—Johnston vs. Gaynor.	1268—Spofford vs. McPhail.
1026—Harvey vs. Carr.	1062—Custance vs. Burr.
514—Carrington vs. Ward et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued.—Held in Common Pleas Part II. room. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 1250.—Blydenburg vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 32—Weirling vs. Kein.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	
990—The Mech. and Trad. Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Moore et al.	1902—Ryan vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.	778—Mason vs. Decker.
952—Carroll vs. Jones et al.	1012—Harris vs. Dillon et al.
882—Weston vs. Elevated R. R. Co.	956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
716—Madan vs. Sherrard.	957—Same vs. Same.
1020—Schatsey vs. Herter et al.	958—Same vs. Same.
	964—Wood, Adm'r, vs. Davis.
	1010—Von Nordhausen vs. N. Y. & H. R.R. Co.
	722—Huon et al. vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6682—Cromwell et al. vs. Burt.	1907—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Bank of Metropolis.
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.	1214—Bramson vs. Farley.
3140—Same vs. Same.	5064—Allison vs. Oliver & Harris Co.
3587—Patrick vs. Walsh.	5065—Same vs. Same.
1592—Salomon vs. Lowenthal.	3491—Cowperthwaite vs. Kursheedt.
7086—Langbein vs. Hyman.	2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
3802—Ormsby vs. Weaver.	5640—Kaupman vs. Looram.
6395—Samuels vs. Mandle.	6224—Isaacs vs. Bernhard.
6901—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6589—Dralle vs. Solomon et al.	6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6125—Eagan vs. Reich.	6573—Freese, Jr., vs. Brown et al.
6777—O'Brien vs. Madden.	7031—Ewest vs. Schluter.
6657—Meyer vs. Purcell.	7104—Coulter vs. Stevens.
5920—Evans et al. vs. McGauran.	3136—Farina vs. Decker.
3010—McWilliams et al. vs. The Author's Pub. Co.	——Rankin vs. Quincy.
6672—Falls vs. Clunan.	6882—Meyer vs. Cormier.
5970—Falconer vs. Haigh.	6845—Hiller vs. Baxter.
4690—Marts vs. Koehler.	6996—Cowperthwaite vs. Sprague.
6010—Archer vs. Ryan.	7109—Gillig vs. Foran.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.	6792—Emmerts vs. Leonard.
6712—Harlem Bank vs. Hosmer, impleaded.	5781—Mayer vs. Conner.
	6583—Bruns vs. Hullihan, impleaded.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Frederick Flora, arson.	Richard Fallon, Charles Quinlan, Luke Cregan, and Thos. Langdon, burglary.
Henry Bishop, felonious assault and battery.	James McCue, burglary.
John Powers, burglary.	Anthony Fesser, grand larceny.
Harry Jester, burglary.	Ernest Picot, grand larceny.
Thomas Gallagher, burglary.	Charles O'Rourke, grand larceny.
Frank Moran, Morris Sullivan, and Andrew Gallagher, burglary.	Jas. Smith, grand larceny.
James Dolan, burglary.	Jennis Deery, petit larceny.
	Adolph Warndorf, gambling.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Mor. & E. 2d.109¾	300 Western Union... 68¼
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..104½	1700 do........ 68⅛
1100 Pacific Mail...... 21⅜	500 do.......s3. 68⅛
600 do........ 21¼	1400 Erie Railway... 20⅝
1300 do........ 21	2000 do........ 20½
700 do........ 20⅞	600 do.......b3. 20½
500 do........ 20¾	500 North-western.... 43
100 do.......c. 20¾	1100 Lake Shore..s3. 64⅜
300 do........ 20⅝	500 do........ 64⅜
100 Mich. Central...... 64⅜	1100 do........ 64¼
50 do........ 64½	1100 do.......s3. 64¼
100 do........ 64¼	500 do........ 64⅛
100 do.....s10. 64⅛	1100 do.......s3. 64⅛
100 do......b3. 64¼	100 St. Paul.....s3. 43
500 do.....s60. 64⅛	100 do.....s15. 42⅞
100 do.....s10. 64	100 do......b3. 43
300 do.......c. 64⅛	500 St. Paul Pref..... 80¾
500 do........ 64¼	100 do.......c. 80½
100 do........ 64⅛	100 do.......c. 80⅝
800 do........ 64	500 C., C. & I. C...b3. 4¾
200 do........ 63⅞	400 Ohio & Miss.... 20⅝
100 do.....b60. 63⅞	100 do.......s3. 20⅝
100 do........ 63¾	100 St. L. & Kan. C... 7
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.113¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,150 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........b.c.118⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.........119⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.........119⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b. c.121¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, 1877.102	50 Amer. Ex...b. c. 63⅞
3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs.104	50 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.113¼
2,000 do.......104¼	100 do......113
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70½	30 do......113¼
500 do....... 71	100 do......112⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s,o.b.c. 43½	140 do......113
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 50	400 do....s20.112¾
2,000 L. & W.B.Con. 96⅞	400 do......113
28,000 do....... 96¾	100 Panama.....b.c.135
2,000 Erie 1st......111	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 63¾
3,000 Erie 3d......102⅞	200 do......s5. 63½
1,000 Erie 5th......105½	200 do...... 63½
4,000 M. & E.7s,'71.110½	200 do...... 63⅝
10,000 Long Dock bd.106¼	100 do...... 63¾
1,000 H. & St. J.8s,C. 80	300 do...... 63⅞
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.106¾	100 do......s3. 63¾
1,000 do.......106⅝	300 do...... 63⅝
2,000 Ohio&Miss.2d. 78¾	300 do......s3. 63⅞
1,000 do....... 78⅞	200 do...... 64
4,000 do...b.c.b3. 79	100 do...... 64⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac.G.B.107¼	100 do......s3. 64⅛
5,000 do.......107⅝	100 do...... 64
2,000 Cen.P.L.G.b.c. 99½	400 do...... 63¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...104⅝	100 C.,C.,C.&I.b.c.b3. 60
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 91⅛	100 do...... 60¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102⅞	1600 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 64⅛
1,000 do.......102¾	100 do...... 64⅛
1,000 D.,M.&T.1st.c.101⅛	300 do...... 64¼
2,000 Rome.W.&Og.	100 do...... 64¼
Consol. 1st.... 97½	700 do......s3. 64⅛
4,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 95⅛	1200 do...... 64⅛
6,000 do....... 95	1100 do...... 64¼
1,000 N. & D. 1st..c.. 89	1700 do...... 64⅜
5,000 N.W.C.C.G.bc. 93⅝	400 do......b3. 64⅜
11 Ninth Nat. Bk.... 80	500 do......s3. 64¼
100 B'k of Commerce.115	2000 do...... 64⅛
38 Market Bank....112½	3800 do......s3. 64
100 Con. Coal....b. c. 42¼	1000 do...... 64
5 Del. & H. Canal..119¾	1500 do...... 63⅞
10 do.....b. c.120	100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 43
8 Penn. Coal..b. c.270	100 do......b3. 43
900 Pacific Mail...b.c. 20¾	100 do...... 42⅞
100 do...... 20⅞	100 C. & N.W.Pf.b. c. 64
300 do...... 21	100 do......b3. 64⅛
700 do...... 21¼	330 do...... 64
600 do...... 21⅛	100 do......s3. 64⅛
200 do...... 21¼	100 C. & R. I...b.c.s3.110⅜
200 do...... 21⅛	100 do......110⅝
100 Union Pacific.b.c. 63⅛	100 do......110½
50 do...... 63⅜	100 St. L., I. M. & So.. 24½
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 20½	200 C., M. & St. P...b.c 43
200 do...... 20⅝	100 do...... 43⅛
500 do.....b3. 20½	100 do...... 43¼
300 do...... 20½	200 do......b3. 43⅜
400 do....b60. 20⅝	300 do......s3. 43¼
1400 do...... 20⅝	100 do......s3. 43⅛
100 do....b30. 20¾	100 do...... 43
1400 do...... 20¾	500 C.,M.St.P. Pf.b. c. 80½
600 do...... 20⅞	10 do...... 80⅜
1700 do...... 21	100 do...... 80⅝
1500 do.....b3. 21⅛	200 do...... 80¾
1200 do...... 21⅛	100 do...... 80⅝
300 do......c. 21⅛	300 Reno R. R. 2d Pf.105½
800 do.....b3. 21¼	300 N. J. So......b. c. 1½
2400 do...... 21¼	100 P.Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.103¼
100 do......s3. 21⅛	100 Del., L. & W.b.c.119½
700 do...... 21¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 15¼
800 do.....b3. 21⅜	600 do...... 15
900 do...... 21⅜	300 do...... 15⅛
3400 do...... 21⅜	100 do...... 15
500 do...... 21⅛	200 Ohio & M......b.c.20½
800 do....s10. 21⅜	700 do...... 20⅝
2800 do...... 21⅜	300 W. Un.....b. c.s3. 68⅜
600 do...... 21¼	200 do...... 68¼
2300 do......s3. 21⅜	1200 do...... 68⅜
800 do...... 21⅛	2250 do...... 68⅛
100 Cen.R.of N. J.b3.107	300 do......s3. 68⅜
200 do...b. c.107	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,800 U. S. 5-20 C.,	200 N. Y. C. & Hud...113¼
'65, new......119	100 do......s3.113
2,000 Mo. 6s, L.Bds.104¼	10 do......113½
5,000 N. W. Con. C.	200 Lake Shore....b3. 63⅞
Gold Bds..... 93⅝	1500 do...... 64
300 Union Mining Co. 1⅜	100 do......c. 64
100 Western Un...s3. 68⅜	100 do......b3. 64
100 do.....b3. 68⅜	1500 do...... 63⅞
200 do..... 68¼	5100 do...... 63¾
100 do......c. 68¼	400 do......s3. 63⅞
200 Pacific Mail..... 21⅛	400 do...... 63⅞
400 Erie Railway.b3. 21¼	1000 do...... 64
600 do..... 21¼	300 Mich. Cent....s3. 63¾
200 do.....b3. 21⅜	200 do...... 63⅞
100 do..... 21¼	100 do...... 63⅞
500 do..... 21⅛	200 Pittsburg...... 97¾
600 do.....s3. 21	16 N. J. Central.....107¼
1700 do..... 21	100 Rock Island...s3.110½
800 do..... 20⅞	200 St. Paul...... 43¼
500 do.....b3. 21	200 do......s3. 43⅛
700 do..... 21	100 do......s3. 43
200 do.....s3. 21⅛	50 St. Paul Pref..... 80¾
100 Ft. Wayne x.d...102¾	100 do......c. 80½
300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 20½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s,C.,'81.121½	$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121¼
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......119	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 43½	10 Amer. Ex....b.c. 63¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 41¼	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 21⅛
10,000 C., C., C. & I.	800 do...... 21
1st.......b. c.111½	300 do......s3. 20⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul	1800 do......b3. 21
1st, La C. Div...102⅝	1200 do...... 20⅞
1,000 C.& N.W. Con.103⅞	400 do...... 21
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.110	1500 do...... 21⅛
2,000 N.Y.C. 6s '83.105½	2300 do......b3. 21⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.107¼	800 do......b3. 21⅛
28,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅝	3300 do...... 21¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.102⅞	200 Mich. Cen...b. c. 63⅞
100 C.C. of Md..b.c.s3. 42	300 do......s3. 63⅛
100 Pac. M.S.S.Co..b.c. 21⅛	300 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 64
100 do.....b3. 21⅜	500 do......s3. 63⅞
700 do..... 20⅞	2300 do...... 63¾
300 West. Un.b. c.s3. 68¼	2500 do...... 63⅝
1200 do.....b3. 68¼	1100 do...... 63¾
200 do..... 68⅜	700 do......s3. 63⅞
500 do.....b3. 68⅛	500 do...... 64
500 do..... 68½	400 do......b3. 64⅛
500 do..... 68⅝	600 do......s3. 64
2600 do..... 68¾	900 do...... 64⅛
1300 do..... 68⅝	100 Tol., W. & W...b.c. 4
5 Wells Fargo Ex.. 86	100 Del., L. & W..b.c. 119
200 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 60½	100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.x-d.103
100 Chic. & N. W....b.c 42¾	100 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 20½
200 do..... 42⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 14⅞
100 do..... 42⅞	100 do......b3. 15
100 C.&N.W.P..b.c.s3. 64⅛	300 do...... 15⅛
200 C., Mil. & St.P.b.c. 43¼	400 do......b3. 15¼
10 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 81	400 do...... 15½
300 do..... 80⅝	500 S.L.,K.C.&N.P.b.c. 31

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	800 Erie Railway.... 21¼
'65...........118⅛	1100 do...... 21⅜
3,000 Har. 1st C..120¼	1500 do......b3. 21⅜
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 94	500 do...... 21¼
32 Mer. Ex. Bank... 98	600 Lake Shore...b3. 64
100 Con. Coal...... 42	100 do...... 64
50 do...... 41¾	100 do......b3. 64⅛
300 C., C., C. & Ind.... 60½	100 do...... 64⅛
400 West. Union...s3. 68⅝	800 do......s3. 64⅛
100 do..... 68⅝	300 do...... 64
400 do.....s3. 68½	200 do......b3. 64
200 do..... 68⅝	500 do...... 63⅞
100 do....s60. 68	200 St. Paul Pref...... 80⅞
1000 do..... 68½	100 do......c. 80¾
400 do..... 68⅝	100 do...... 80¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 21⅜	300 North-western..... 43
100 do.....b3. 21½	200 do......b3. 43⅛
500 do..... 21⅜	500 Ohio & Miss...... 20⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 63¾	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 15¾
100 do..... 63⅞	

WEDNESDAY, March 22—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day speculation was more active than on any previous day of the week, but, nevertheless, entirely devoid of animation. Prices were irregular, firmness and weakness alternately prevailing, and there was absolutely nothing in the market to afford any reliable indication as to the future course of values. Early in the day the speculation was characterized by weakness, owing to reports current that there was a likelihood of renewed railroad hostilities, but later there occurred a recovery from the early depression. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were conspicuous in the decline, the former dropping to 63⅝ and the latter to 63½. Both stocks closed at 63⅞. Erie, which was the most active stock, was strong, the improvement being based on renewed assurances that the third rail was being, or at least about to be, laid. The price advanced from 20½ to to 21½, with closing sales at 21¼. Missouri Pacific was firm and advanced to 15¾, closing at the highest point. Western Union at the opening fell off to 68⅛, but afterward rose to 68¾. Pacific Mail declined from 21⅜ to 20⅝, and toward the close reached 21½. The North-west and St. Paul shares were quiet and steady C., C., C. and I. was firm and advanced to 60½. Among investment shares New-York Central declined from 113¼ to 112⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 119½ to 119, but the former afterward recovered to 113¼. Fort Wayne sold at 103¼ @102¾, closing at 103. Express shares were dull and steady.

The money market was extremely easy during the early part of the day at 3@4 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and miscellaneous collaterals, but shortly before the close of bank hours the demand increased, and call loans were made as high as 5 ₱ cent. Some of the banks are shipping currency to the interior, to assist in the April settlements among the farmers. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported the large gain of £365,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day. Three months' discounts in the open market at London are easy at 3½ ₱ cent. Consols and United States Bonds were steady to firm, the former closing at 94¼ @94⅜ for money and 94⅜ @94 7-16 for the account, and the latter at 105½ for 1865s, (old,) 108 for 1867s, and 105⅞ @ 106 for 10-40s and New 5s. Erie advanced to 18⅝ @18⅞. English railway securities were reported firm and higher in the early dealings and weak at the close. The sterling exchange market was very quiet, with business at yesterday's rates ($4 86½ @$4 86¾) for sixty days' bills, and at slightly lower rates for demand, sales having been made at $4 89½, with some business also at $4 89¾. The demand was exceedingly moderate throughout the day. Gold was firmer, with all the sales at 114⅛ and 114¼, opening and closing at the former figure. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3½ ₱ cent. to flat. The specie shipments to-day amounted to $250,000 gold coin. It is undecided whether there will be any exports to-morrow or not.

Government bonds were dull, and as a general thing without quotable change. Railroad bonds were steady, on a moderate business. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues, St. Paul, and North-western. In State bonds the changes were confined to Missouri Long 6s and Tennessee old. The former advanced to 104¼, and the latter declined to 43½. Bank shares were quiet. State of New-York was bid for at 35, the asking price being 85.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1876.

Gold receipts	$985,410 12
Gold payments	1,881,848 04
Gold balance	46,014,024 28
Currency receipts	4,743,822 70
Currency payments	4,427,559 76
Currency balance	36,010,092 20
Customs	379,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,685,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 22.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅜	121¼
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113½	113¼
Rock Island	110½	110½
Pacific Mail	21⅜	21⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43	43¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	80¾	80¾
Lake Shore	64⅝	63⅞
Chicago and North-western	43	43
Chicago and North-western Pref.	64¾	64¼
Western Union	68⅜	68⅝
Union Pacific	63	63⅛
Toledo & Wabash	3⅞	4
Del., Lack. & Western	119¾	119
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	107
Panama	134	134
Erie	20⅜	21¼
Ohio and Mississippi	20¾	20½
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	142½	*140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18½	18½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	28½	28½
Michigan Central	64¾	63⅞
Illinois Central	102	102
Missouri Pacific	14½	15¾

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	113¼	112⅞	2,320
Erie	21½	20½	52,700
Lake Shore	64½	63⅝	45,900
Wabash	4	4	100
North-western	43	42⅝	1,700
North-western Preferred	64¼	64	730
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅜	500
Fort Wayne	103¼	102¾	397
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅜	43	1,900
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	80⅞	80½	2,700
Pittsburg	97¾	97¾	200
Del. Lack. and Western	119½	119	200
New-Jersey Central	107	107	200
Michigan Central	64⅜	63½	7,000
C., C., C. and I.	60½	60	700
Union Pacific	63⅛	63⅛	150
C., C. and I. Central	4¾	4¾	500
Ohio and Mississippi	20⅝	20½	2,600
Missouri Pacific	15¾	14¾	2,500
Panama	135	135	100
Western Union	68¾	68½	17,650
Pacific Mail	21⅜	20⅝	9,700
Consolidation Coal	42¼	42	350
Mariposa	8	8	100
St. L., K. C. and N.	7	7	100
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref.	31	31	500
Union Mining	1⅜	1⅜	300
New-Jersey Southern	1½	1½	300
Total sales			152,197

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, Currency	126¼	126¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	123¼	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupon	118⅛	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118⅜

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $72,000 for interest, and $43,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$25,682,000
Gold balances	937,979
Currency balances	1,308,566

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$56,420,858
Currency balances	3,638,182
Gold exchanges	4,218,934
Gold balances	902,786

The quarterly statements of the national banks of the City of New-York on the 10th day of March, 1876, are as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 17, '75.	March 10, '76.	
Capital	$68,200,000	$65,700,000	Dec.$2,500,000
Net profits	32,152,600	26,807,600	Dec. 5,345,000
Circulation	19,383,900	16,867,300	Dec. 2,516,600
Due banks	82,557,100	94,804,400	Inc..12,247,300
Due depositors	111,186,500	115,594,400	Inc.. 4,407,900
Unpaid dividends	138,900	207,000	Inc.. 68,100
Totals	$313,619,000	$319,980,700	Inc..$6,361,700

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 17, 1875.	March 10, 1876.	
Loans and discounts	$187,901,700	$184,113,800	Dec.$3,787,900
United States bonds on hand	....	17,380,100	....
United States bonds to secure circulation	....	20,382,500	....
Other stocks and bonds and mort's	46,369,900	8,446,100	Dec.37,923,800
Premium on stocks	....	3,164,200	....
Real estate	8,720,500	8,418,900	Dec. 301,600
Furniture and fixtures	....	15,300	....
Due from b'ks	16,525,000	13,163,300	Dec. 3,361,700
Cash items and bank notes	3,231,500	3,137,500	Dec. 94,000
Specie	13,401,100	19,533,800	Inc. 6,132,700
Legal tend'rs	37,338,200	42,155,000	Inc. 4,816,800
Overdrafts	131,100	70,200	Dec. 60,900
Totals	$313,619,000	$319,980,700	

The New-Jersey Central Railroad and Canal Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2 50 per share on the capital stock, payable on and after April 10, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 31 Cortlandt street, New-York, and No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE WOULD CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the SYRACUSE, GENEVA and CORNING RAILWAY COMPANY. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the road, issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. THE FALL BROOK and MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANIES of PENNSYLVANIA guarantee to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the road, and to retain and deposit the amount required to meet the interest and sinking-fund in the FARMERS' LOAN and TRUST COMPANY, whether the above amount of coal has or has not been shipped during the year. The object of the road is to furnish coal direct to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and the various cities along its line. The above-named COAL COMPANIES have for several years furnished between four and five hundred thousand tons of coal per annum to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for its own use. THE MAJORITY of the CAPITAL STOCK is owned by the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which corporation controls the road.

We offer a limited number of these BONDS at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without further notice.

Full information furnished on application, either personally or by letter.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Lead, pigs	434
Cotton, bales	6,691	Spirits Turp., bbls	363
C. S. Meal, bags	250	Resin, bbls	2,323
C. S. Oil, bbls	246	Oil-cake, pks	1,744
C. S. Cake, bags	582	Pork, pks	411
Cooper, bbls	16	Beef, pks	260
Dried Fruit, pks	63	Cut-meats, pks	1,563
Eggs, bbls	3,001	Grease, pks	163
Flour, bbls	10,816	Lard, pks	60
Wheat, bushels	40,800	Stearine, pks	105
Corn, bushels	55,800	Butter, pks	2,129
Oats, bushels	16,123	Cheese, pks	2,703
Malt, bushels	1,888	Tallow, pks	2
Grass-seed, bags	233	Pea-nuts, bags	394
Beans, bbls	129	Rice, pks	285
Peas, bushels	1,595	Sugar, N. O., hhds	38
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Starch, bxs	1,600
Corn-meal, bags	833	Spelter, pks	1,185
Oat-meal, bbls	135	Tea, half-chests	19
Hops, bales	126	Tobacco, hhds	429
Hides, No	1,119	Tobacco, bxs., cs	570
Hides, bales	873	Whisky, bbls	111
Leather, sides	13,001		

COFFEE—Rio held very firmly at former rates; demand moderate; sales 1,000 bags by the Fearless, on private terms. Other kinds as last quoted.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery on a fair business....Ordinary quoted at 9 9-16c.; Low Middling at 12 5-16c.@12 9-16c.; Middling at 13⅛c.@13 5-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,298 bales. (of which 1,131 bales were on last evening,) including 580 bales to shippers, 336 bales to spinners, and 1,382 bales to speculators. ....And for forward delivery a moderately active movement was reported at rather easier rates.... Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,200 bales (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening, and 23,500 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 11-32c.; April, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; May, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; June, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; July, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; August, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c. ₱ lb., closing quiet and steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,691 bales, and at the shipping ports were 13,019 bales, against 10,300 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 43,197 bales, against 47,794 bales same time last week. ....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,275,143 bales, against 3,126,928 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 23,708 bales; to the Continent, 19,956 bales; stock in New-York, 175,908 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 681,330 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 13-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Middling	13⅛	13¼	13 5-16	13 5-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Strict Good Mid.	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Middling Fair	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Fair	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 13-16	Middling	12 3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour at about yesterday's prices, though closing rather in favor of buyers. City Mill Flour wanted for the West Indies, and desirable lines of shipping Extras for the English markets, apart from which trade was dull....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,950 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly un ound Extras at $5 40@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 05@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 75@$6 25 for the West Indies, (the latter for favorite brands;) and $5 20@$5 35 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 6,550 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills Extras, State Extras, and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour unchanged; sales of 950 bbls. ....Rye Flour wanted at full prices, with sales of 370 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 for good to choice Superfine (fancy brands higher.)....Corn-meal in reduced stock and firmer, but quiet; sales equal to 450 bbls., in lots, part Yellow Western, at $2 90, with Brandywine quoted at $3 40@$3 45.

GRAIN—Very little inquiry was noted for Wheat to-day for any purpose. Shippers were unusually reserved in bidding, and lower in their bids than yesterday, in most instances 2c.@3c. a bushel on Spring, which was offered more freely, and near the close about 1c. a bushel off last evening's quotations, but this concession was not satisfactory to buyers. The want of freight room for early use seriously impeded business for export. Winter Wheat very dull and nominally unchanged in price. Sales were reported to-day of only 17,000 bushels, including inferior Chicago Spring, (6,000 bushels,) in store, at $1 09¼; ungraded Spring, car lots, at $1 10@$1 17, the latter for No. 3 Milwaukee, (so-called; very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (250 bushels,) at $1 42; White Western (100 bushels) at $1 50 ₱ bushel; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, quoted at the close as offered at $1 28, without leading to important trades. Other transactions were rumored, but without confirmation....An active business was reported in Corn, largely on export account, at a shade stronger prices, closing very firmly, the latest trades having been at the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,500 bushels for early delivery, at 63¼c.@63½c., for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, mainly at 63½c., closing with 63½c. freely bid, and 64c. asked; 62c.@63½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for good to about prime, afloat; 62½c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 60½c.@61c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, closing at 61c. afloat; 63½c.@64c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 62c. reported bid for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 64c. for Yellow Southern, afloat, (about 18,000 bushels;) 64c.@65c. for White Southern; 63c.@63½c. for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 68c. reported as bid for choice old Mixed Western, in store, and 65c. reported as paid for old Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat....And for forward delivery a better demand prevailed at a shade better prices....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 63½c.@64c.; Mixed Western, do., April option, 64c. bid; do., May option, 64c.@64½c....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April delivery, at 64c., and 10,000 bushels do., last half of April, at 64¼c. ₱ bushel....Rye higher, and wanted, in good part for export; 5,500 bushels prime State, afloat, reported sold at 88c., with this price bid, and 90c., to arrive....Barley quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales reported to-day of 9,000 bushels Canada, on private terms....Canada Peas, in bond, to arrive, quoted at $1 asked, and 98c. bid....Malt and Buckwheat unaltered....Oats less active, yet quoted about steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels, at 47¼c. for New-York No. 2 White; 47½c. for New-York No. 1; 44c. for New-York No. 3, (which were rather stronger;) 45c.@52c. for poor to choice White Western, (of which 3,500 bushels poor at 45c., afloat;) 39c.@47½c. for very inferior to prime Mixed Western, (of which were five car-loads very inferior at 39c., afloat;) 45c.@48¼c. for ordinary to choice Mixed State, car lots; and 48c.@52c. for about fair to prime White do....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment....Clover-seed in very moderate request, almost wholly for home trade account, and quoted rather less firm as to values; sales reported to-day of 320 bags choice State at 17c.; and 85 bags, in small lots, at 17¼c. ₱ lb....Other Seeds about as last quoted; 2,200 bags Calcutta Linseed, from store, sold at $1 87½, gold, ₱ 56 lb.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations unchanged. Another cargo of 400 hhds. Cardenas sold on private terms....Yesterday's report included sales for refining purposes of 441 hhds. and 50 tcs. Matanzas at 33c. for 50 test; 50 hhds. Cardenas at 31½c., flat; 381 hhds. and 52 tcs. Cardenas at 29c., flat; and 402 hhds. and 47 tcs. do. at 29½c., flat; and for jobbing purposes 408 hhds. and 45 tcs. Cardenas on private terms; also 90 bbls. New-Orleans, in private dealings, and 295 bbls. do., at auction, within the range of 40c.@60c. ₱ gallon....Syrups in good request at steady rates.

PETROLEUM—Crude in less demand; quoted for early delivery up to 8⅞c., in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order....Refined less sought after; quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—A light demand has been noted for Mess Pork at easier and drooping rates....Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 25 for inspected, (with this rate asked at the close.)....And for forward delivery, the business has been very limited to-day, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23 20; April, $23 20@$23 25; May, $23 25@$23 40; June, $23 40@$23 50, and July at $23 50@$23 60 ₱ bbl....Sales reported of 250 bbls., March option, at $23 20 ₱ bbl....Prime Mess and Extra Prime, nominal....Dressed Hogs wanted, with City quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Light Pigs at 11¼c....Western Hogs at 10½c....Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at about steady rates....Sales of 28,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; 165 tcs. Western Pickled at 12¾c.@14c., the latter rate for 14 lb. averages; 21 bxs. Heavy Bellies at 12½c.; 150 bbls Pigs' Tongues at $17, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations. Also, 500 bxs. Backs, at Boston, on private terms.... Bacon firm, but quiet; 50 bxs. Western Long Clear sold on private terms, quoted at 12¾c., bid....Western Steam Lard has been quoted higher, but for early delivery quiet. Export bids not up to views of sellers. ....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $14@$14 05, closing with $14 12½ bid; and 40 tcs. off grade at 13¾c....Choice Western Kettle quoted nominal.... And for forward delivery business has been active at stronger prices, closing very firmly....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14 15@$14 17½; April, $14 15 bid; May, $14 27½; June, $14 40@$14 42; July, $14 52½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 3,500 tcs., April option, at $14 05@$14 15; 7,250 tcs., May, at $14 20@$14 27½; 250 tcs., June, at $14 37½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in active request; quoted at $14 bid; 65 tcs. sold at this rate; No. 1 City quoted firm at $13 12½@$13 25....Refined Lard wanted for shipment; quoted for the Continent at 14 7-16c.@14½c., and for South America at 14¾c., and for the West Indies at 13⅝c.; sales reported since our last of 500 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; and 250 tcs. for the West Indies at 13⅝c....And for Western delivery, 1,750 tcs. Steam Lard for export, part at Cincinnati, at $13 56¼....Beef in moderate demand within the previous range; sales, 200 bbls....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....Tallow in moderate request, with sales reported of 81,000 lb., good to prime, at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 9c.; City held at 9 1-16c. ....Stearine scarce and wanted, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15c.@15¼c.; choice City at 15⅜c....Of Oil-cake, 50 tons Western sold at $41, currency, ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand to-day on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining. Sales, to-day, 1,672 hhds. refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c., and last evening, 300 hhds. do. at 7½c.@7¾c., and 2,500 bags Centrifugal at 8¼c....Refined in demand and steady.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth was offered sparingly, and rates were quoted generally stronger, checking operations, though a very good demand was noted, especially for Grain, Provisions, and Cotton. And in the chartering line, vessels in fair request, and quoted firm; inquiry mostly for tonnage for Grain and Petroleum....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton, as it runs, at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain (taken to-day) at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; and 1,500 Oars at 3d. ₱ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton, (reported,) mainly at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 3,600 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 37s. 6d.; 350 bxs. Bacon, part at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; and 2,500 bags Oat-meal (of recent shipment) on private terms, quoted at 30s.@32s. 6d. And, by steam, from the West (of through freight) 3,000 pks. Lard and Bacon on the basis of late quotations. And from New-Orleans, (reported thence.) 2,300 bales Cotton, at 7-16d., by steam, and on private term; by sail, (the latter quoted at 7-16d. asked. Also a British bark, 766 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at about 75s....For London, by sail, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 10 tons zinc at 30s....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 600 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hull, by steam, 800 tons of Agricultural Machinery and Hardware, on the basis of 20s.@25s., closing at 25s. ₱ measurement ton....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British brig, 218 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s.; and a British ship, with about 6,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ quarter.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1876.

On a light run of horned Cattle trade on this forenoon was slow, but firm. The herds on hand ranged from coarse to good, and were nearly all sold off when the markets closed at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ cwt., @12c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9¼c. @12c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows very slow of sale at $40@$70 ₱ head; quality from poor to fair. Grass Calves not quoted; Meal-fed Calves, quality rough, 8c. ₱ lb.; quality medium, 7c. ₱ lb.; smooth quality Veals scarce and in moderate demand at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep fair of sale at 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Yearling Lambs sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale; City Dressed sold at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., opening rates.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 132 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 79 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 79 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 28 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 82 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 48 common Illinois steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self, 11 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 82 common Illinois steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 10 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 4 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., gross weight 6,140 lb., to dress 58 lb., net. B. Knowlton sold 2 meal-fed Calves, weight 222 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 meal-fed Calf, weight 170 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 440 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,726 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 76 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,500 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 502 Ohio Sheep, weight 39,050 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 205 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,220 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 177 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,565 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 167 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,830 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 5 State Lambs, weight 300 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 20 State Veals, weight 2,880 lb., at 10c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for O. Toomey 15 Ohio Oxen at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Burnley & Co., 16 Ohio Steers, from poor to common, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels, 97 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head on 47 head, weight 7 cwt.; for L. Morris, 16 Illinois Bulls at 4½c. ₱ lb., gross weight 1,460 lb. ₱ head. M. Lauterbach sold for A. Vogle, 53 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $20 on the herd, weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for S. Brown 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. G. Toffey sold for Morris & Waixels 84 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Hirsch, Meyer & Co. 50 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 35 Illinois Steers, from common to fair from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 50 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 to 8 cwt.: for Kopfer & Co., 36 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 75 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 47 fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 52 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 6 cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 Illinois steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 185 State Sheep, weight 18,220 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,470 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 330 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 32,140 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 140 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 17,230 lb., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,730 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 754 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 301 Veals and Calves, 1,796 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3 Cows, 20 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,223 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 2,220 head of horned Cattle, 1,750 Sheep, 2,220 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending March 20, 1876: 2,715 Sheep, 21 Cows, 3 Calves, 5 387 Hogs, 32 Horses.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 884 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,018 head, or 354 cars, of which 227 cars were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 336 cars for the same time last week, and 508 cars for the same week last year; market moderately active for the stock offering; sales of 30 cars, mostly Steers; prices strong at opening quotations of the week; about all good Cattle disposed of; through stock all shipped out; sales of Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,198 to 1,405 lb., at $5 25@$5 50; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,030 to 1,144 lb., at $4 85@$5 25; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,103 to 1,418 lb., at $4 80@$5 25; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,060 lb., at $4 75. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,800 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 9,400 head for the same week last year; no market to-day: only 1 car on sale. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week and 6,700 head for the same week last year; market fair for stock offering; sales, 5 cars good Yorkers at $8 60@$8 65; no heavy Hogs offering; 2 cars light tierce Hogs unsold.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—Printing Cloths held at 4c., cash, for best 64x64 cloths, but prices are rather weaker under a dull demand.

INSTRUCTION.

DEAN COLLEGE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies, $300 per year: good board, English, Latin, French, German, piano, organ, vocal, drawing, painting. Refers to patrons, Hon. Erastus Cooke, No. 98 Nassau st.; George Clinton Burdett, Esq., No. 77 Front st., New-York City. Circulars at the latter place.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery, (no Branch.)—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, German, French: hours suiting; writing lessons, $3 monthly; every day and evening.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

PRINCIPAL.—A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, competent in higher English, mathematics, French, and German, desires a position for coming year; languages acquired during several years' residence in Europe, under first masters; liberal salary required; best of references. Adress Miss MARY BEYLARD, Locust Valley, Long Island.

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SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL INSTITUTION IN THIS CITY invites applications for the position of Superintendent. Professional education not a requisite, but business qualifications and administrative ability are looked for.

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MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition, WEDNESDAY, 29th March. Invitation by card.

AT E. MATHERS & CO.'S, NO. 891 BROADway, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice and elegant selection of French Bonnets and English Walking Hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 22 and 23.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. HARRIS, GEORGE RICHMOND, and ARCHIBALD S. SHAFER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John R. Harris, George Richmond, and Archibald S. Shafer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. BAGGETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, to be holden at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of F. ELLIOTT CONDICT, Frederick K. Condict, Newton H. Ford, William C. Beach, David Myer, and John B. Hollister, copartners, &c., bankrupts.—William C. Beach, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh23-1aw3wTh* C. F. & C. E. HILL, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. SCHMALE and WILLIAM FROHWITTER, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said District, on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
B. F. SAWYER, Solicitor. mh16-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN D. TITSWORTH, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh16-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 14th March, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon, for furnishing 700,000 North River brick, 200,000 Croton fronts, 100,000 feet of yellow pine timber, 60,000 feet of yellow pine flooring, 80,000 feet of pine lumber, 80 iron beams; all to be more or less as may be required. For plans and specifications apply ONLY to R. P. SMYTH, at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

All bids must be addressed Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and marked "Proposals," &c.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR SWEEPING AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1876, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of May, 1876.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms. By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer of District of Columbia.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

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W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 75 Hudson st., N.Y.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. B. Studley, Mr. J. W. Collier.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—At 2—PIANO RECITAL by Dr. Von Bülow.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—LECTURE—By Rev. J. D. Herr—"The Hobbies We Ride."

STANDARD HALL.—LECTURE—By Prof. Eugene Laurence—"The Founding of a Republic."

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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One of the spokesmen of Senator CONKLING at Syracuse yesterday said that "in 1864 the State Convention instructed its delegates to cast a unanimous vote for LINCOLN," and that was cited as an argument for pursuing a similar course in regard to Mr. CONKLING. The Union State Convention of 1864 had but one sentiment in regard to its Presidential candidate, but it contented itself with approving of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration and expressing "its preference for his nomination." It was in 1868 that the policy of specific instruction was adopted. The State Convention of that year not only declared its preference for Gen. GRANT, but its delegates were formally "instructed to vote as a unit in the Chicago Convention," and were "requested to employ all honorable and proper means to secure the nomination of Gen. GRANT." As it happened, the delegates were "instructed" with equal explicitness to press the nomination of Gov. FENTON for the office of Vice President. How that pledge was evaded might be an instructive piece of history for the party managers to revive at the present juncture.

It may be from the lack of materials in Mr CONKLING'S public career, or it may be due to the lack of ability among his panegyrists, but the presentation of his claims to the State Convention was a singularly weak one. It may strike the attentive reader how little there is calculated "to fire the popular heart" for a Presidential election in the vague generalities which seem to be best fitted to describe Senator CONKLING'S title to fame. Mr. CLARENCE SEWARD is not deficient in ability, but he hardly displayed the qualities of a skillful advocate in letting fall a remark like this: "Our Senator is not responsible, because fraud crept into the party." "Admitted," the critical public may retort, "but what about his responsibility for failing to see fraud cast out?" How would Mr. SEWARD and his friends like to face a Presidential campaign in which the advocacy of the party candidate should become a perpetual series of apologies and pleas in extenuation? We fear that the conduct of a struggle waged under such auspices would fall into very indifferent hands.

The *Daily Bulletin* asks us on what section of the Revised Statutes we based our qualified opinion that silver coins are an unlimited tender to the Government. The section will be found under Title XXXVI., relating to "Debts due by or to the United States," and reads as follows:

SECTION 3,473. All duties on imports shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in demand Treasury notes, issued under the authority of the acts of July 17, 1861, chapter 5; and Feb. 12, 1862, chapter 20; *and all taxes and all other debts and demands than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, United States notes, or notes of national banks.*

The *Bulletin* will agree with us in the opinion that the token coinage should be a tender to the Government in any amount. The fractional currency can be exchanged in unlimited sums for legal tenders, and so can the five cent pieces, and the one and two cent pieces. If the above quoted provision will not bear the interpretation we have given it, the law on the subject of silver coins is plainly defective. A token coin, like a bank-note, requires to be protected against the evil of redundancy by being made convertible into the standard coin. The Government cannot reject its own coins, large or small, without disgracing itself, and there certainly is no law which compels it to do so. We may add that we regard the long suspension of payment on its own notes as disgraceful, dangerous, and unnecessary.

We are now receiving reports from the Eastern coast of New-England which show how severe was the gale which raged there on Tuesday. From Cape Cod to the mouth of the Penobscot the tale of wreck and disaster is lamentable. Off the famous fishing-port of Provincetown, Mass., for example, not less than fourteen vessels are reported sunk, gone to pieces, or in distress. In the mouth of the Piscataqua, below Kittery and Portsmouth, many craft were blown ashore, and one large vessel was lost with all on board. The casualties in that region of the coast seem to be most numerous and distressing; but the whole line of the North Atlantic Coast, so far as heard from, has been the scene of an unusual number of marine disasters.

The steam-ship companies have not delayed to act upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Besides declining to pay any more head-money, they seem to consider that the whole jurisdiction of the Emigration Commissioners has been abolished, and refuse to acknowledge it, the Cunard Company having notified the board that it will land its next lot of steerage passengers at the Jersey City dock. This is certainly an unfortunate state of affairs. The only sufferers by the change must be the poor and ignorant immigrants, who, turned ashore in a strange city without assistance or guidance, will be an easy prey to that miserable class of thieves known as "emigrant runners." While the Emigration Bureau is still in working order, it certainly can involve little trouble to the companies to land their passengers there, and let them have the benefit of its protection while it lasts. They have paid for it, and for all privileges connected with the bureau, since the passage-money paid by them included the head-money rate.

The House, yesterday, passed the bill to prevent Government officials from electioneering or paying political assessments. The bill simply provides that no officer or employe of the Government shall request, and none shall give or receive, any money or valuable thing for political purposes. The penalty is dismissal and a heavy fine. There will doubtless be ways discovered to evade the provisions of this bill, should it ever become a law. But it is a decided advance in the right direction, and it will serve to relieve the civil service of some of its most deplorable abuses.

There have been two test votes in the House of Representatives on the currency question. The Boston *Advertiser* has compiled from them the following results: For resumption in 1879, Republicans, 90; Democrats, 65. Against resumption in 1879, Republicans, 15; Democrats, 110; not yet voted, 11. The *Advertiser* is of opinion that the requisite number of votes to pass a bill repealing the Resumption act cannot be obtained in the House. It will probably be still more difficult to get them in the Senate, and it will be still harder to get the President to sign the bill, should it ever reach him. The nation will have two years more in which to ruin itself by keeping its word and demonstrating the falsehood of the old saw that honesty is the best policy.

Thirteen Indians and one miner have been killed in the Black Hills, and we are informed that "more trouble is expected." It is one of the amazing evidences of American foolhardiness that men have persisted in going into this region, in the face of the threatenings of the savages and regardless of the warnings of the Government. To an impartial observer, the stories of gold discovered in the Black Hills have always been too doubtful to encourage any emigration thither, and the known dangers ought to have deterred sensible men from venturing into the reservation. The Sioux, whose consent for its occupation was sought, treated the Government officials with insolence, and a massacre of the commission was very narrowly avoided. Nevertheless, many gold-hunters, defiant alike of Indians and Government, have trespassed upon the forbidden territory. Of course, the military authorities will do the best they can to prevent further bloodshed. But the contest that has been precipitated is the work of white men who should have staid at home.

Senator WALLACE and Representative RANDALL struggled for the control of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday. The Senator was victorious, and the Representative is obliged to be content with a private station in the rank and file of the delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. The convention was evidently composed of the very worst elements of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, which is saying a great deal. The contest between WALLACE and RANDALL was chiefly over the selection of delegates at large, all of whom are adherents of the former politician. Aside from the squabbles of these men, there was nothing in the convention to excite remark, unless, perhaps, the presence of a large number of men who have made themselves notorious for the commission of a great variety of offenses. Two irrepressible conflicts cropped up in the convention; that over the financial doctrines of the Pennsylvania Democracy resulted in a practical evasion of the whole question; and that over certain contesting delegates resulted in two of them being thrown bodily down stairs.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The thick-and-thin supporters of Senator CONKLING are entitled to all the comfort they can extract from yesterday's victory, if such it can be called. As we look at the matter, it is a "victory" of very bad omen for the success of their candidate before the National Convention. Before the Syracuse Convention met, it was claimed by one of the little knot of personal adherents who have the Senator's interests in charge that "four-fifths of the delegates chosen to the State Convention are heartily and enthusiastically for ROSCOE CONKLING," while another, who acts as his chief adviser and fugleman, assured him that the State was "almost unanimous" for him. That being so, the course for the enthusiastic promoters of his claims was as easy as it was obvious. The convention should not only be asked to declare its preference for Senator CONKLING as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, but the delegates of the State should be "instructed" to vote for him as a unit, "first, last, and all the time." Forty-eight hours after these confident predictions were given out, the party managers found reason to change their minds. They found that they had grossly misapprehended the Republican sentiment of the State, even as represented by delegations whose election they had in large measure controlled. Though there was no organized opposition to the claims of Senator CONKLING to secure the absolutely pledged vote of New-York, there was enough of outspoken dissatisfaction and threatened rebellion to compel a very decided change of programme.

Some middle course had to be found between the expression of a preference backed by specific and binding instructions and the expression of no preference at all. So the Committee on Resolutions, not unanimously, however, agreed to report this expression of the will of the convention: "We present ROSCOE CONKLING to the National Republican Convention as our choice for the nomination for President." To what extent this is to be considered mandatory was left to the judgment of the delegates themselves. It was not fortified, as in 1868, by any specific "instruction" to the delegates, or any declaration as to the adoption of the "unit rule." So far, a decided triumph had been gained for freedom of action and deliberation. The delegates were, at least, not to be sent to Cincinnati merely to record the will of Senator CONKLING. But there remained a determined minority not content with this partial surrender to the progressive Republican sentiment of the State. They forced a distinct issue on the question of whether Senator CONKLING was, in any sense, the first choice of the State, and they at least succeeded in demonstrating how exaggerated were the pretensions of their adversaries. Instead of four-fifths of the convention being "heartily and enthusiastically" for Senator CONKLING, but little more than two-thirds were found ready to give him the modified indorsement which his friends were willing to accept. Instead of the State, as represented in the convention, being "almost unanimous" for Mr. CONKLING, there were 113 delegates who did not want him on any terms.

That being the feeling in a convention which, to a great extent, was the mere creature of Mr. CONKLING'S agents, what do the party managers think can be the unbiased verdict of the people? Seventy votes would have sufficed to convert the majority into a minority, and we think we could find twice seventy who would not have been in the convention at all but for the control which Senator CONKLING has so long exercised over the Federal patronage of this State. Of all the District Associations which sent sixty delegates from this City, how many are free from the dictation of Federal office-holders? If Senator CONKLING is the choice of only a two-thirds majority in the house of his friends, we fear that there is no escape from the conclusion that he is merely the choice of a minority liberally estimated at one-third of the Republican voters of the State. The steps which lead to that conclusion are by no means obscure. They can be seen and understood by the on-lookers in other States, as well as by all intelligent observers in this one. It will be a far harder business to manufacture political sentiment in Mr. CONKLING'S favor after the Syracuse Convention than it was before it. His friends were too ready to accept the issue of whether the people did or did not want their candidate. In seeking support in other States, they can but point to a very hollow victory, which every shrewd politician will recognize as a substantial defeat.

Among the delegates chosen will be found a very fair proportion of men of high character and ability. President WHITE, of Cornell University, is one of the delegates at large, and ex-Gov. MORGAN, Judge ROBERTSON, Messrs. GEORGE W. CURTIS, A. A. LOW, and other equally competent representatives of the honest and intelligent Republican sentiment of the State are among the delegates chosen from the Congressional districts. If men like these cannot control the action of the delegation to Cincinnati, they will at least be able to prevent it from being used for the furtherance of merely selfish interests or the gratification of personal spite. In fact, so far as we can judge from their *personnel*, there is every reason to believe that the seventy delegates of the State will be guided by much more elevated considerations than those which swayed the majority in the convention. They have ample time in which to ascertain the opinions of their respective constituencies, and it will be their own fault if they do not go to Cincinnati fully prepared to sustain a policy and a candidate of vigorous reform on which alone the party can confidently expect to carry this State.

MR. DANA AND THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. DANA'S case is one which may well set the more intelligent voters thinking. He is nominated by a Republican President to a Republican Senate, a committee of which, consisting of Senators from both parties, but a majority of Republicans, reports his name unfavorably, urged to that course by Gen. BUTLER, Mr. BEACH LAWRENCE, the New-York *World*, and no one else. The almost unanimous approval of the press of the country, both Democratic and Republican, and the urgent support of the best men in New-England, count for nothing against the opposition of Gen. BUTLER and his friends, availing themselves of a serious but unfounded charge against Mr. DANA'S probity. Every consideration of legitimate partisanship would seem to call for the confirmation of the appointment, for there was no political reason why the President should not select Mr. DANA, and it is not pretended that there is any valid political reason why the Senate should not confirm. It is true that Mr. DANA opposed Mr. BUTLER'S election to Congress at one time, but in the opinion of BUTLER thus shown he agreed with the present majority in his district; with the majority of the Republican Party in the State, which has repeatedly refused Mr. BUTLER'S application for nomination as Governor, and with the majority of Republicans generally, who were long since sick and tired of BUTLER and Butlerism, regarding them as things, in the expressive language of the President, which it is "time to unload." Moreover, Mr. BUTLER says that he makes no charge against Mr. DANA'S Republicanism, and affects to despise his opposition to himself.

If we try to get at the real causes of the opposition to Mr. DANA, we find them somewhat confused. We only know concerning the action of the committee what those who guided it choose to tell us. This is, that Mr. DANA was first accused of and condemned for "literary piracy," and for denying the offense under oath. This charge was sustained by such evidence as LAWRENCE and BUTLER chose to lay before the committee, and on that the nomination was disapproved. Of the two witnesses, or rather the two pleaders, before the committee, one was interested, the other was notoriously tricky and untrustworthy, and both were personal enemies of Mr. DANA. *Prima facie*, their appearance before the committee was not in the public interest, and their statements were open to the most obvious suspicion, and ought to have been subjected to rigid examination. Without any examination, so far as appears—certainly without any thorough examination, which must have revealed the gravest insincerity and inconsistency with truth in the assertions of these gentlemen—the committee resolved to condemn Mr. DANA'S appointment. Subsequently they consented to wait and hear Mr. DANA'S defense, which he, when he learned the committee's action, promptly declined to offer, and then the committee submitted their adverse report. We are now informed that the secondary motive for this course was the opinion of the committee that Mr. DANA'S letter, refusing to defend himself before a committee that had treated him with the grossest injustice, was "offensive." This only shows how hard it is to forgive those whom we have injured. It does not occur to the committee that the "offense" is from them, or that a private gentleman can have any objections to appear before them and try to prove that they were mistaken when they took the word of interested witnesses of indifferent repute that he was a thief and a perjurer. They do not see that they in any way disqualified themselves for judging Mr. DANA, or for calling him to account before them when they prejudged his case without a hearing. There are some charges which no gentleman can notice at all, but must leave to his own reputation to dispose of. The charges made against Mr. DANA are not of this kind, and no one pretends that they are so. They ought to have been considered and examined impartially. But no gentleman can be blamed for refusing to defend himself before a body which, on the partial testimony of his known enemies, has already announced its belief that he is guilty of infamous acts.

In subjecting Mr. DANA to the treatment which he has experienced, the Senate committee brings into strong relief one of the most trying difficulties in our civil service. It gives ground for the opinion, only too general at home and abroad, that those who aspire to honorable distinction under the Government are excluded by the small prejudices of powerful politicians, and are not estimated according to their worth. It is not desirable that BUTLER'S influence with United States Senators should outweigh great merit in an appointee, and a favorable sentiment practically universal. Nor is it right that a Senate committee, dealing with our foreign affairs should, in the first instance, be capable of great injustice to an esteemed public character, and then shut him out of the public service because he resents their treatment. The country cannot afford to render its positions of honor disagreeable to its best men, by besetting the path to them with injury and scandalous mistreatment.

A SCANDAL BUREAU IN CONGRESS.

Warned by the ignoble failure of Mr. CLYMER in the Marsh affair, three able-bodied Democratic members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department have been wrestling with a troublesome witness. The gentleman in question is a newspaper correspondent, who had telegraphed to New-York that certain things could be proved as to the disposition of PENDLETON'S railroad receipts. When brought before the committee, the witness asked for time before giving the authority from which he derived his information. The committeemen sternly denounced this as trifling with serious things. When he still declined to answer without consulting with a certain "prominent Republican lawyer," the committeemen were astounded, and talked of the Bastille, as they were formerly in the habit of calling any place of confinement. The witness promised not to run away, but to come before them next day and satisfy them. This was not sufficient. When these same statesmen had the principal witness in the Belknap case, Mr. MARSH, in their power, they not only let him go, but sped him away with alacrity and promises of fees. And when they were asked in the House to produce him, they replied that any attempt to detain him would have been "an outrageous assault." What new view of their duties and powers had they received when they mounted guard over the hapless correspondent and threatened him with all sorts of terrible things?

The exact limits of the power of Congress over the person of a witness, whether contumacious or otherwise, have never been defined. It is a delicate and ill-understood subject. But when the witness is not likely to run away, and only asks for one day's time to answer, the course of a committee is clear enough. Messrs. CLYMER, ROBBINS, and BLACKBURN, however, were bound to show that they had a reinforcement of zeal, if not of knowledge, and so they made a great noise, and threatened to put a keeper in the bedroom of the correspondent, to make sure that he should not escape to Canada or San Francisco. Finally, reflecting that he was still held by the Speaker's subpœna, they let him go, on condition that a friendly comrade should watch him and agree that he should be forthcoming next day. Of course the man staid, and duly reappeared before the committee to give his testimony, which, after all, was of no particular account, as the person from whom he derived his information also came forward and told his story.

It is unfortunate that such an important affair as the Belknap case has accidentally fallen into the hands of fourth-rate men like those who control the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. There are eight of these small committees, and they are charged with a nominal oversight as to expenditures in various departments of the Government. As the departments are also under the more immediate charge of really important committees, those on expenditures are usually regarded as mere superfluities. Every member of the majority in the House must be on a committee of some sort, and these places are convenient for the disposition of members who cannot be utilized elsewhere. The members have a committee-room in which to receive their friends and write letters. But the committees are not expected to report on anything, for the simple reason that they have nothing to consider. An accident forced MARSH'S evidence upon Mr. CLYMER'S attention, and, like the zealous partisan that he is, he made the most of it, and let the witness go. Any such thing as punishing the ex-Secretary or purifying the public service never once entered Mr. CLYMER'S mind. To get the main facts together and publish them abroad, to the infinite damage of "the other side of the House," was all that he wanted. This done, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, according to CLYMER, would have proved their right to exist, and could rest on their laurels. Any criticism of their course in exposing the sin and letting the sinner escape could be charged to the account of partisan rage and malice. It is doubtful if Mr. CLYMER has talents as a detective. Certainly, he has made such poor use of the facts upon which he has blundered that no honest Superintendent of Police would be willing to give him employment.

Nevertheless, his success—or good luck—in this particular line has stimulated his fellow-Democrats to pursue the detective business as a permanent vocation. Every Democrat is running anxiously about with his nose to the ground. Each seems to think that his only chance in political life depends on his bringing down some sort of game Few hope to be able to bag a Cabinet officer, though the new members entertain the wildest expectations. The man who goes back to his Democratic constituents without at least one scalp at his belt will be looked upon as a most inefficient member. This being the state of things in the House, nobody need expect that any other branch of business can receive the least attention. Congress, so far as the House is concerned, suspends the important functions with which the Constitution endows it, and sits in committee as a detective bureau. The finances, ways and means for carrying on the Government, and all the multifarious public interests which wait on legislation, must be laid aside until the Committee of the Whole on Smelling have nothing more to smell for. It is useless to say that corruption and intrigue shall be exposed *and punished*. The Democratic majority are intent only on exposure. It is political capital, not the good of the public service, about which they are anxious; and when one of their own number seems to be making too much for himself, they turn on him. The village politicians who have accidentally got into Congress, and have accidentally been put in places where they have an opportunity to nose out suspected abuses, do not appear to advantage. They have a truly rural appetite for gossip, and the business of the country waits while they run about in search of some new scandal.

RAILWAY HUNTING.

"Let me run the railroads of a country and I care not who makes its laws," is a remark which no poet has so far happened to make. Any poet, however—or for that matter any prose person—owning more or less railroad stock could easily make such a remark if he felt so disposed. The late OLIVER CHARLICK, who at one time controlled all the Long Island railroads, is generally credited with having felt a sense of the superiority of his railroad interests to all other earthly things; and Herr POPPENHUSEN, the thrifty German who has succeeded to the place in the affections of the Long Island people once held by Mr. CHARLICK, must be fully aware that he is the real ruler of the three island counties. Within the last two months Herr POPPENHUSEN has become the owner of every mile of railroad track on Long Island, and when, by virtue of such ownership, he asks for the admission of Long Island to the German Empire, he can smile at the futile efforts of the Albany Legislature to thwart the wishes of so powerful a monopolist.

It is pleasant to find that the new railway potentate is ready to encourage inventions designed to increase the efficiency of the railway service. The late Mr. CHARLICK was eminently conservative. For many years his railroad trains killed cattle in the old-fashioned simple way familiar to Mr. STEPHENSON and other railway pioneers. The Legislature once directed Mr. CHARLICK to fence in his road, but he felt that he knew how to kill cows and horses without any advice or assistance from Albany. Herr POPPENHUSEN evidently entertains very different views on this subject, and he has just shown a degree of enterprise in cattle-hunting which reflects the utmost credit upon him as a sportsman and a patron of ingenious inventions.

It has long been evident to every one who has hunted the horse and cow with an American railroad train that no provision is made for keeping an animal who has once come within range of the locomotive in position until the fatal blow is struck. How often has it happened that a wandering cow, or a horse and wagon, have been sighted directly in front of an express train, and have nevertheless crossed the track and made good their escape without even a wound. It is obvious that some means of keeping the game upon the track until it can be secured is what is really needed, and this means the enterprise and liberality of Herr POPPENHUSEN have at last supplied.

At a short distance from Hunter's Point a country road crosses the track of one of Herr POPPENHUSEN'S railroads. Just at this point the grade of the track is steep, and at a little distance there is a curve, which conceals to some extent the approach of a train. A better spot for killing cattle could not easily be found, and any good railroad engineer could be reasonably sure of a full bag, if passing cattle could only be kept from jumping out of range on the approach of a train. To place a flagman at this crossing would obviously increase the evil, since the flagman would frighten cattle away, and thus render all sport impossible. Herr POPPENHUSEN has lately erected at this locality a most ingenious contrivance for preventing the escape of game. The invention consists of two gates, one on each side of the track, which are raised and lowered by the weight of passing trains. When a train moving in the direction of the crossing is within the distance of a few hundred yards from it, the weight of the locomotive depresses a spring, which drops the gates and bars all passage across the track. A somewhat similar device raises the gates after the train has passed the crossing, and thus, without the aid of a single flagman, the gates are dropped or raised as trains approach or recede.

The great merit of this invention is too apparent to need much emphasis. Let us suppose that a cow, or a horse and wagon undertake to cross the track while an approaching train is yet a long way off. No sooner has the game reached the centre of the track than the approaching locomotive causes the gates to drop. Escape is now impossible, for the gates cannot be raised until the train has secured the game and passed a hundred yards beyond. The most short-sighted and inexperienced engineer could not make a miss in such circumstances. The new invention combines all the advantages of trapping and hunting. The gates secure the game as effectually as would the best variety of bear trap, while the engineer enjoys all the excitement of the ordinary method of cattle-killing.

It should be mentioned that this automatic gate-trap is not yet quite finished, and its merits have therefore not been practically demonstrated. There is no doubt, however, that it will be able to fully meet the expectations of the most ardent sportsmen. As to the rumor that Herr POPPENHUSEN, who has recently doubled the fares between Hunter's Point and Flushing, intends to make a lavish display of his surplus wealth by employing a flagman to see that there are no cattle on the track at the moment when the gates fall, it hardly deserves notice. It is extremely improbable that a sportsman would make such elaborate preparations for the capture of game, and then nullify them by employing a man to drive all game away. Herr POPPENHUSEN has never yet shown a disposition to waste money in mere display, and his Long Island subjects may be reasonably certain that he will not suddenly enter upon a career of wild extravagance in point of flagmen.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO SENATOR SPENCER'S ELECTION—LEGAL SPARRING BETWEEN ATTORNEYS—THE LINE OF EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were engaged again to-day in the investigation of Senator Spencer's election to the Senate. Robert Barber, the Clerk of the Legislature which elected Mr. Spencer, finished his testimony, after being three days before the committee. He swore that no improper use of money was made, so far as he knew, by Senator Spencer. He said he did get $300 to pay the expenses of an electioneering trip to Lowndes County some six months before the election of the United States Senator came off. Mr. E. R. Mitchell, formerly the Cashier of the First National Bank of Montgomery, was the next witness, and testified in relation to the bank accounts of Senator Spencer and his man J. J. Hinds. He swore that two drafts, for $1,000 each, drawn on Senator Spencer, at Washington, were collected for Hinds, by the bank, and were checked out the day after Spencer's election. The cross-examination was confined to proving by the witness that he had been indicted for perjury, in relation to a similar statement made in Alabama, in relation to these drafts upon Senator Spencer, by Hines. William H. Hunter, the next witness, testified that he was a member of the Court-House Legislature, from Lowndes County; that he was nominated and elected as a friend of Spencer's, and voted for him, as did all the delegates from his county. In answers to the question why the Court-house Legislature was organized, he said it was to secure all the fruits of the Republican victory in Alabama, which the Democrats were trying to prevent by the issuing of fraudulent certificates of election by the Democratic Secretary of State to the members who were not elected. He knew of no money being used in the election whatever, and said that the election of the minor officers, such as State Printer, was one of the principal objects of the Court-house Legislature, and to elect a Republican Senator, to which they felt they were fully entitled, but not to elect Senator Spencer as an individual, although the organization resulted in his election. The committee adjourned until to-morrow. While Hunter was giving his testimony, as usual there was a great deal of legal sparring between the attorneys. The case is fought by the attorneys as if they were in court, which is quite unusual in committees of Congress. If Spencer is as bad as he is reported to be, or as any one can imagine, there is not the slightest reason to suppose he will be disturbed in his seat or injured in his reputation by this investigation. Whether this is due to the line of investigation admitted, or to the smartness of Spencer, or the technicalities of the law, is a question about which people may differ.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

EX-SENATOR CATTELL BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—PRIVATE WORK PERFORMED FOR SECRETARY ROBESON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Ex-Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey, was examined to-day by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The committee expected some racy developments, involving Secretary Robeson, from this witness, but were disappointed in his testimony. He emphatically denied that he ever had any business relations with Brown & Co., as testified to by the witness Wolf. He never paid them any money, and never received money from them in connection with anything relating in any way to the Navy or other departments of the Government. He had a contract with the Navy Department to furnish hemp, but it proved a positive loss to him. The hemp heated on the vessel while in transit, and the department would receive but a small portion of the cargo because of its damaged condition. He never had a contract for furnishing timber, nor any interest in such contract. Touching the $900,000 deposited with Jay Cooke, and for which railroad iron was taken by Secretary Robeson as security, Mr. Cattell testified that no loss would result to the Government in consequence of that transaction. He was charged with the settlement of that account, and had already conveyed into the Treasury $250,000, realized from sales of a portion of the iron. He had still remaining sufficient iron to realize $130,000 or $150,000 more, and other collaterals, secured to indemnify the Government, would make up the balance of the $900,000. He was never interested with Secretary Robeson, in any commercial or business transaction, except in one instance. Robeson and witness bought a piece of land in Washington for $22,000. Cattell paid in cash for his half of the investment, and Robeson paid $3,000 in cash, and gave a note for $8,000, which note was paid by Robeson upon maturing. He has known Robeson intimately for years. Before becoming Secretary of the Navy Robeson had a large and profitable legal practice, from which he had saved some money, and he inherited a large sum from a paternal relative. He was a moderately rich man before entering the Navy Department, and the published stories about his poverty were untrue.

Clarence M. Barton was examined in relation to work alleged to have been done at the Washington Navy-yard for Secretary Robeson's personal benefit. He testified that while employed at the Washington Yard as time-keeper a handsome sideboard was made there by Government mechanics and removed to Secretary Robeson's house. He estimated the value of the sideboard at five or six hundred dollars. He thought other articles were made there for private parties, by permission or order of the Secretary. At the session to-day Mr. Hays entered a protest against continuing the sessions of the committee in secret. No action was taken on the protest. It is understood, however, that Mr. Willis and some others of the committee favor open meetings, and it is likely an effort will be soon made to force Chairman Whitthorne to throw open the doors.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE ADVERSE REPORT ON MR. DANA'S NOMINATION—THE POSTAL INVESTIGATION—THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Frelinghuysen did not vote in committee in favor of an adverse report on the nomination of Mr. Dana. This correction in the dispatch of last night is necessary, and places the Senator from New-Jersey in a much more enviable position before the country. But it raises a question as to which one of the other Republicans on the Committee, Morton, Howe or Hamlin, voted for the adverse report, as it is certain, if the vote stood 5 to 3, one of them must have so voted. Mr. Hamlin is known by his own statements to be in favor of the confirmation, and Mr. Howe is understood to be earnestly for Dana. Then Mr. Morton must take the responsibility of voting with Mr. Cameron and the Democrats, unless he makes denial, which he can easily do, and it is probably not difficult for him to find cause for his action in

ALBANY.

SHORT AND DULL SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES—REPORT OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 22.—This has been the dullest day of the session. The lower house met an hour later than usual, and adjourned without transacting any business of importance after a twenty minutes' session. Only two bills of general interest were introduced, one by Mr. Hayes, of New-York, to amend the Registry act—providing that ballots be preserved for six months after election—and the other by Mr. Cook, regulating the fees of East River pilots. The bill is similar to one introduced some time ago in the Senate and published.

In the Senate a large amount of routine business in the way of progressing bills in general orders was transacted. The President pro tem. presented the report of the New Capitol Commissioners announcing that they had determined upon and adopted the plans of the whole of the remainder of the new Capitol building yet to be constructed, embodying the recommendations set forth in the report of the Advisory Board of Architects and the plans accompanying the same, with certain modifications which have been directed by the Commissioners. The report further says that the building can be completed, save the central tower and the eastern approaches, for $4,500,000; that by the contract system a large saving can be made in the cost of the structure. The report concludes with a statement that the building can be ready for occupation Jan. 1, 1879. Senator Selkreg reported favorably, from the Committee on Poor Laws, the bill providing for maintenance, support, and government of the poor in Queens County. Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; also, the bill in relation to jurors in the City of New-York. The latter bill was rejected on the ground of unconstitutionality. In Committee of the Whole, Senator Bixby in the Chair, the bill entitled "An Act to Establish Regulations for the Port of New-York," was considered and ordered to a third reading. The bill enabling the keepers of boarding-houses to place liens on personal property owned by boarders for non-payment of board was passed. An amendment giving to boarding-house keepers the right to place liens on the property of third persons was defeated.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the lower house was held to-night in the Court of Appeals court-room for the purpose of determining what action should be taken by the party on the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to the public schools. Mr. Sherman, of Oneida, presided. The amendment was introduced by the Republicans, and some of the more restive Democrats were inclined, in their blind opposition to everything Republican, to make it a party measure. The more clear-sighted Democrats, foreseeing that to adopt such a course would work harm to the party, called the caucus ostensibly for the purpose of discussing the amendment, but really to prevent their associates from opposing it on party grounds. It was resolved to support the amendment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ohio papers are reporting that Senator Thurman also has had his big fee from a railroad company.

The Washington corrrespondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* suggests Clymerism as a word to express extreme partisan unfairness.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* mentions the presence of ex-Gov. Fenton in that city, and says that, although opposing the present Administration, he still claims to be a Republican.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* asserts that "there is certainly no place in the country of its size having as bad roads leading from it as Richmond." The road to Richmond a dozen years ago was a hard one to travel.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* reports that Col. William S. King is visiting his home in Minnesota, and declares that he is done with Congress and disgusted with politics, and at the close of his term will devote himself to agriculture.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* commends ex-Gov. Walker for maintaining an eloquent silence during his term in Congress, and says that it would have been wise if some other of the Southern representatives had followed the same course.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* wants to know. "With what grace," it asks, "can the Democrats of New-Hampshire point to the speeches of Messrs. Hill and Tucker as imprudent, when they selected a 'copperhead anti-war Democrat' as their candidate for Governor?"

There is a non-partisan movement in Hartford which is giving the Democrats much anxiety, very many of the best citizens, irrespective of party, in their desire for reform having signed a paper requesting Mr. William Hamersley to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Mayor, and Mr. Hamersley having consented.

The Dayton *Journal* says that at County Conventions held on Saturday Gov. Hayes was indorsed for President by Montgomery and Logan Counties, Ohio. Portage County elected a Hayes delegation, but passed no resolution on the Presidency. Green indorsed Bristow, perhaps because of dissatisfaction with the appointment by the Governor of an unsatisfactory local Trustee for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Hayes was indorsed for second choice. Ross elected a Hayes delegation. Preble indorsed Hayes. A number of counties did not instruct.

Dana's opposition to Morton's views and policy toward the South. Senator Cameron consented this morning that no action should be taken on the nomination this week, Senator Dawes having so requested. Information has been received that ex-Assistant Attorney General Clement Hugh Hill, and W. G. Russell, a brother of the United States Minister to Venezuela, will arrive here to-morrow morning to state to such Senators as desire it the facts concerning the copyright trouble between Mr. Dana and Gov. Lawrence, and to make any explanations which may seem necessary.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads met this afternoon, and began the examination of McKibben, who was instrumental in causing the publication of the attacks on the Post Office Department in 1872, which led to the investigation that Barlow gave $40,000 to suppress. McKibben was before that time opposed to Barlow. He seems to talk now as though he had been converted by an examination of the evidence during that investigation, and according to Barlow's testimony. McKibben was afterward taken into his employment. The witness was examined but a little while, the investigation being cut off by the announcement that the House was voting on the bill concerning gifts to public officers and candidates. McKibben's testimony was therefore unimportant, but he will be further examined to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. He is a large, fine-looking man, the ideal of a good "parliamentary lawyer," as lobbyists are sometimes politely called, and he seems capable of standing a good deal of examination without giving any facts. The committee, judging from their success in questioning Barlow, are capable of assisting him in this materially.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department are beginning an investigation of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Very little has been done yet, except a kind of preparatory work preliminary to entering upon a regular line of examination. The doors are thus far kept closed, but it is not unlikely that the meetings will be made public as soon as important witnesses are called; at least such is the opinion of a member of the committee.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day further considered the Tariff bill, and finished what is known as the cotton section, making no changes to-day. The section is agreed upon substantially as it was introduced. Mr. Morrison thinks he will get the bill out of committee next week, and seems to regard its passage as a matter of no difficulty. Probably Mr. Morrison will find that it is not so easy a matter to pass a Tariff bill as he supposes.

Mr. Pierrepont was for a short time before the Committee on the Judiciary to-day, in the investigation of the whisky trials, at St. Louis. He will appear again to-morrow. He gave no important testimony to-day, and introduced the same telegrams and documents already published.

George H. Pendleton was to-night before a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee. He testified that neither Gen. Belknap nor any member of his family immediately or remotely received any money whatever from him resulting from the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Other parts of his testimony were similar to that given before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, with the addition that some of the $30,000 (the amount of one of the drafts) was spent by him in the payment of private debts and the purchase of various articles, and the balance taken by him to Europe.

THE TESTIMONY OF CALEB P. MARSH.

HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTE ON JUDICIARY—HIS PARTNERSHIP WITH EVANS, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONEY PAID TO BELKNAP—THE TESTIMONY NOT YET CONCLUDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Caleb P. Marsh was examined to-night before a sub committee of the Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Hunton, Lynde, and Hoar. He seemed to have no distinct recollection of the details of the transactions with the Belknaps; could not recall dates, and could only give impressions about the most important occurrences connected with the payment of the various sums to Secretary Belknap. He frequently expressed a scrupulous desire to swear to the exact truth, which prevented him from venturing upon positive answers. He thought he filed a formal application for the tradership at Fort Sill. Upon the suggestion of Belknap he wrote to a friend at Cincinnati, and received letters of recommendation from Job Stephenson and Senator Sherman. He remembered when he got the appointment that Belknap told him Evans was in town, and advised Marsh to see him. Belknap said Evans was a good trader, and should not be turned out without some arrangement to purchase his goods. He detailed his bargaining with Evans about the sum to be paid, which agrees with the statement heretofore published about this transaction. The first payment of $1,500 was sent to Mrs. Belknap. He was sure this remittance was made to Mrs. Belknap, and not to the Secretary. When his attention was directed to the fact that this remittance appears on the express company's books as having been sent to W. W. Belknap, and was receipted for by him, Marsh said he could not understand that, and thought it must be a mistake. After Mrs. Belknap's death, in December, 1870, the remittances were always made to the Secretary. When he received money from Fort Sill he would write the Secretary and inform him he had some money for him, and asked how he should remit. The Secretary would reply sometimes by mail, sometimes by telegraph, directing him how to forward the money. He generally sent it by express. Once he bought a bond upon the Secretary's direction, and once he sent a certificate of deposit, issued by the National Bank of Commerce. When he sent the money by express he always forwarded the company's receipt by mail. These receipts always came back to him indorsed "O. K.," by Belknap. He was familiar with Belknap's writing, and was reasonably sure the characters on the back of the express receipts were made by him. Several times when Belknap was in New-York, he handed him the money in bank notes. He had no recollection whether he paid the money at his store or his house, nor could he remember what he said to the Secretary when he handed him the money. He had an impression that he would say, "Here is some money," or, "Here is a present." He thinks he never told Belknap the money was from Fort Sill, but thinks Belknap must have understood that it was from that source. He could not remember that he ever made an arrangement with Mrs. Belknap or Mrs. Bowers to remit half the proceeds, but thought it possible such an understanding might have been had. All the letters, telegrams, and express receipts were destroyed by Marsh as they were received. He did this in order to preclude the possibility of their publication. While he did not think the transactions criminal, he thought the publication would lead to the disgrace of the Secretary of War. After the publication was made in New-York papers in 1872, about the sale of the Fort Sill tradership, Belknap and Marsh had a conversation about the matter. He remembers Belknap asked him whether he had a contract with Evans, but could not remember that anything was said about the publication of the charge that soldiers were being charged exorbitant prices, because of the tribute exacted. He had an impression that the general subject was talked over. He never had any business with Belknap except that growing out of the Fort Sill tradership. He did not consult with Belknap before making the reduction in Evans' payment from twelve to six thousand per year, and did not remember having made any explanation as to why the payments were reduced one-half. He thought Belknap knew he had an arrangement with Evans; that some understanding was reached upon the night following the former Mrs. Belknap's funeral. The last payment was made in December last, to the present Mrs. Belknap, and he thinks the payment previous to the last was also made to Mrs. Belknap. The examination was not concluded to-night.

THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR.

CONTINUATION OF EX-SENATOR STEWART'S TESTIMONY—ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHENCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The testimony of ex-Senator Stewart was not concluded today. His statement is not at all compact, and seems likely to occupy another session before his cross-examination will be reached. He told nothing of importance today relative to the charges against Minister Schenck beyond the statement that the only inducement held out to the latter by witness to become a Director was the salary of $2,500 per year. All the material facts in this Schenck matter are likely to be learned from the testimony of Park and from Schenck himself. Stewart understood some stock was given to Schenck or carried for him. Park is the man wanted on this point. Stewart was at Paris when Schenck agreed finally to become a stockholder.

Gen. Schenck arrived this morning. He was called upon by several friends, and expressed a desire to have a chance to answer the charges against him. He did not go before the committee, and will not probably be present during Stewart's examination. Hillyer is also waiting to be examined, but is not allowed to hear Stewart testify.

TRADING IN POST TRADERSHIPS.

THE TESTIMONY OF ONE BRADFORD—OTHER WITNESSES INTERROGATED BY CLYMER'S COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—John S. Evans was recalled before the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department to-day, and explained that Gen. Rice did not personally introduce him to the Secretary of War, but he had an interview with the Secretary the day before the witness called on the Secretary in relation to the tradership at Fort Sill.

Dr. Bradford testified that in March or February, 1871, he made application for a tradership at Fort D. A. Russel, or any other post. He met B. D. Peck, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and had a conversation with him on the subject. To enable him to secure the appointment he procured the recommendation of Senator Hamlin and other members of the Maine delegation. Peck said he had a friend (Hawkins Taylor) who had intimate relations with the Secretary of War, and could no doubt secure the appointment. He was introduced to Taylor, who afterward said the Secretary would like to see him. The witness accordingly called on the Secretary, who asked him what he wanted. He told him. The Secretary mentioned that he had heard something about the private money transactions of witness, learning that he had been a little loose in his business. The witness wrote an explanatory letter; seeing Hawkins Taylor afterward, the latter informed him that he had procured the appointment, and produced it; the witness called on Peck, and handed him $200 to give to Taylor; the witness gave Peck $10; he entered into an agreement to give Taylor $1,000 a year so long as he remained at the post; Taylor promised to keep him there. Taylor said he would not enter into the agreement unless he would consent to give Peck $100 more. This is the $100 Taylor said he returned. The witness procured the appointment of post trader at Fort Craig, but it was taken away from him through the influence of Taylor, after he had made arrangements for goods with Bonificio Chaves, a brother of the then Delegate from New-Mexico. During the examination the witness said that the Secretary of War informed him that though Hawkins Taylor had recommended him, he took on himself to inquire if any appointment should be made. The witness informed the Secretary that Taylor was his agent, and was receiving compensation for his services. The Secretary said he knew nothing about agents, but made it a point to examine the qualifications of applicants for himself. It was after this that he received the appointment. The witness said that he sent a man named C. C. Coggswell to interview the Secretary after he [the witness] had been removed. They had a stormy time. The Secretary remarked he removed Bradford because he was a scalawag. Coggswell remarked he had seen it in some newspaper that appointments could be procured for money, when the Secretary said it was a lie, and he could whip the man who said so, and that he intended to run the department as he pleased.

Mr. Weigle, of Baltimore, was interrogated as to his knowledge of Belknap's receiving money for appointments, &c., but he knew nothing whatever about such matters. The Chairman thought there was some mistake, as, from information received, it was supposed the witness was in possession of certain knowledge which he had not. There was nothing, however, against the character of the gentleman.

B. D. Peck testified that he had known Dr. Bradford as a boy in Maine; his father was an eminent citizen and lawyer, and the Maine delegation signed Bradford's application in part upon that ground; Bradford asked Peck to introduce him to the Secretary of War, but he did not know the Secretary; he introduced him to Hawkins Taylor, who was intimate with the Secretary, both being from the same town in Iowa; Bradford never handed him $200 to give to Taylor, but only $80. The witness received $10 from Bradford as a loan, but not otherwise, and had received no other sum of money.

Hawkins Taylor was recalled and modified a statement made yesterday. He received $80 through Peck from Bradford, and $120 directly from Bradford, making $200, $100 of which he handed back to Bradford. The latter gave him a note for $250 on account of $1,000 he promised him for his services in procuring the post tradership for Bradford and his retention in office. This note, however, was never paid to anybody. The witness had Bradford removed from office and Beneficio Chaves appointed.

By the Chairman—What did you get for procuring Chaves' appointment? A.—Nothing.

The Chairman—Then you did that for friendship's sake? A.—Yes.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The joint resolution, introduced by Senator Edmunds to-day, proposes to substitute for article 12 of the Constitution a new article, of which the main features are the following:

The electors are to ballot in their respective States for President and Vice President, as at present, but the list of votes must be sent to the Presiding Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, at a time and place to be fixed by law, is to publicly open all the certificates and count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, considered by the court to have been lawfully given and certified, shall be President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors lawfully appointed. If no person has such majority the state of the vote shall be immediately certified to the House of Representatives, which, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, shall choose the President immediately by a *viva voce* vote, the representative from each State to have one vote if a majority of its delegation agree on one candidate, but otherwise the vote of such State shall not be counted. A quorum is to consist of a member, or members, from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary for a choice. The voting must continue until a President is elected; in case the House fails to elect before the 4th of March next following then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of electoral votes for Vice President, to be counted and determined as above provided, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors; if no person is thus elected the Senate is to choose a Vice President by a majority of its whole membership. Finally, it is provided that no Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible for election as President or Vice President until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to hold office.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

THE CONVENTION AT LANCASTER.

A DISGRACEFUL MEETING OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY—THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN WALLACE AND RANDALL—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—DELEGATES TO THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, March 22.—The Democratic Convention held here to-day has given a disgraceful exhibition even for Pennsylvania. From the beginning to the end it has been a scene of wire-pullings and squabblings, and, while the result of the convention is such as to provoke much contempt, it was only attained by much servility on the part of the various factions represented. In the outset the convention assumed the shape of a personal quarrel between Wallace and Randall, and the mass of delegates so far forgot the important object of the convention as to allow themselves to be drawn into this quarrel. The real question of the day was which of the two men should carry the Democracy of Pennsylvania in his pocket. As previously predicted, Wallace was the stronger man. His party carried everything before it.

The officers of the convention were Wallace men. The Wallace slate for delegates at large was elected, consisting of Messrs. Clymer, Dill, and North. Charles R. Buckalew and Samuel B. Wilson, who are nominated by the convention as electors at large, are also Wallace men. As early as 10 o'clock this morning it was known that Randall had withdrawn from the fight, and that he would have to content himself with being a delegate to the St. Louis Convention from his own district, instead of being one of the four delegates at large. The spectacle of these two men—one of them a United States Senator, the other a Congressman, as wire-pullers in a Democratic Convention, has provoked indignation on the part of many Democrats. On one account, however, their presence in the convention was fortunate. Leaving out the names of Wallace and Randall and Buckalew, the convention was composed of very ordinary men, unless exceptions be made in the cases of the notorious Coffroth, who sold a cadetship for $600; William Dimmick, who black-mailed several of the banks of Pennsylvania, and resigned from the Legislature for fear of expulsion; F. A. Beamish, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, who is under indictment for embezzling $10,000 from the School Fund, and Piolett, the Granger inflationist.

The convention met at 12 o'clock, but it was 7:30 o'clock in the evening before the permanent organization was completed. The delay was occasioned by the Committee on Credentials, which had to investigate in the cases of nineteen contested seats. Most of the contested seats were in the delegation from Philadelphia, and the contestants were of the worst classes of Philadelphia roughs. These roughs invaded the first meeting of the committee, and two of them had to be thrown by force down the stairs. The committee learned wisdom by this experience, and held their next session with closed doors, guarded by a squad of ten policemen. The report of the committee was accepted without debate, probably owing to the fact that it sustained Wallace men in almost every instance. The financial question was a terrible bugbear to the convention. A majority of the delegates were, perhaps, in favor of adopting the Payne bill as the voice of the convention; but Piolett, the Granger inflationist, would not allow the adoption of such a plank. He said that he was ready to give and take on all other matters, but not on the financial question. He threatened fight in case the Payne bill was proposed for indorsement, and it was admitted that he had a very strong following in the convention. In view of this threat it was at first proposed to dispense with a resolution on finance, or at least to refer the resolution to the National Convention. Up to 5 o'clock it was understood that there would be some such disposition of the financial question, but during the afternoon recesses a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed, and finally Messrs. Wallace and Ermentrout, who prepared the resolutions, agreed upon a compromise, and while they gave to the hard-money men some high-sounding words on gold and silver, satisfied the soft-money men by demanding the immediate repeal of the Resumption act. It was a bitter pill for some of the delegates to swallow; but they had to do it or run the chances of an interminable debate in convention, and a subsequent bolt of a large percentage of the Democrats of the State. The platform adopted, a resolution recommending Judge Black as a candidate for the Presidency was presented by Stanley Woodward, but it was tabled by a large vote.

The election of Chairman of the State Central Committee was a very tedious procedure. Four ballots were taken, the roll being called on each ballot, the final ballot resulting in the choice of William McClellan, of Pittsburg. The following platform was adopted and the convention adjourned:

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania reasserts its devotion to all of the provisions of the Federal Constitution and to a perpetual union of the States; pledges itself to rigid fidelity to the public trusts; to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments; to local self-government in every section; to the honest payment of the public debt, and to the sound preservation of the public faith. They see with humiliation and alarm the evidences of bribery, fraud, and peculation in high places, the distress that prevails, and the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the personal Government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance, and corruption of the Republican Party. They declare

First—That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity, and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that the wholesome penalties of the law should be used with rigor to enforce official accountability.

Second—That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject at Washington to a prompt, thorough, and exhaustive examination of their respective fields of labor.

Third—That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in the Federal, State and municipal administration as an essential means toward loosening the burdens of the people; and we commend the efforts of the majority in the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth—That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States who have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of Congress and of the President, would be an allowable and proper exercise of Governmental power in the year of the Centennial celebration of American Independence, and that the recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public Message, and its indorsement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious, and timely.

Fifth—Approves of those provisions of the State Constitution which protect not only the school funds, but other public moneys, from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fitly illustrate the doctrine of the separation of Church and State, which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic Party.

Sixth—That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business men and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh—That gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people.

Eighth—That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise, and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct, inevitable fruit of extravagance, and of reckless and dishonest Republican tampering with the finances of the country; and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of the State and of the home. We call upon the people to aid us in halting them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practical measures which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep its plighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the Federal Government which shall give us performances for promises, and restore solvency to the nation by restoring property to the people.

Resolved, That in common with the people of our sister States we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the Centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the Government of the British Crown, making, as it did, the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of our own Commonwealth, and in the city where independence was declared.

A resolution declaring that this convention presents to the Democratic Party of the United States the name of Hon. J. S. Black as a candidate for President was laid on the table.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEW-HAVEN—REMARKS OF MR. WOODFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.—This evening, in Music Hall, occurred the first public political meeting of Republicans in this State campaign. The large hall was full. The speakers were Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, and Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury. Mr. Woodford's masterly address was enthusiastically applauded. He arraigned the Democratic Party for extravagant inactivity in Congress. The Republican Party was the only one which had shown itself willing and capable of conducting reform in its own ranks. Whenever reform was needed, said he, "the surgeon's knife is at our hand. Let us cut to the bone. We thus shall cure, not kill. The evils we would reach are not in the very heart and life of the Republic. The Republican Party has still the noble mission to give the country an honest Government and an honest currency. A Republican victory is demanded for the peace, security, and sure development of the enfranchised South, and for an intelligent administration of the Government upon honest, practical business principles and methods."

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION—DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, March 22.—The Republican State Executive Committee has called the State Convention to meet in this city on Wednesday, July 12. The committee appointed J. H. Harris, W. H. Wheeler, V. S. Lusk, and Thomas Powers, delegates to the National Republican Convention, with G. W. Logan, W. A. Smith, Rufus Barringer, and J. W. Albertson as alternates. The remaining sixteen delegates to the National Convention will be selected by the Congressional Districts. Measures were adopted looking to the most thorough campaign ever made in the State. Judge Thomas Settle will doubtless be nominated for Governor, and W. A. Smith for Lieutenant Governor. They are the strongest men in the State for the places named. Entire harmony prevails.

EXPLOITS OF AN ENGLISH IMPOSTOR

HUGH COURTNEY AS KNOWN TO THE LONDON POLICE—HIS ADVENTURES IN AMERICA.

A letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Police of London to Superintendent Walling, informing him that a young man representing himself to be Hugh Leslie Courtney, and alleging that he is the son of a landed gentleman in Devonshire, had swindled a number of people in England, America, and Australia, was received at Headquarters yesterday. Accompanying the letter was the following report of the London Police:

"The London *Times* of March 23, 1874, had the following notice:

The public are cautioned against a young man who, by wrongfully representing himself to be Hugh Leslie Courtney, a son of Hon. H. H. Courtney, has obtained money from various persons in America and London, Paris, and the south of France. He also represents that he has been in the English Navy, and he has the above name, with the letters R. N., on his luggage. The above facts having come to the knowledge of the said H. H. Courtney, he hereby cautions the public that the young man is not his son, but an impostor.

H. H. COURTNEY.

MAMHEAD, Devon, March, 1874.

From subsequent inquiries made by the Metropolitan Police, the following particulars were obtained:

In January, 1874, this man obtained, by false pretenses, a quantity of goods from various tradesmen in London, in one instance by representing that he was acquainted with the son of Mr. John Hanson Thomas, Baltimore. He stated that he was known to Mr. Van Buren in America, an intimate friend of Mr. Fish, an American gentleman of the firm of Merton, Rose & Co., bankers, London. Mr. Fish, when seen, stated that he believed Courtney to be known in New-Orleans and at the Union Club in New-York. At the latter place he was believed to have swindled a resident named Maynard, address unknown. Courtney, by false pretenses, obtained from J. J. McKennon, an American Judge, who was a fellow-passenger from New-York to England per White Star steamer Republic, in December, 1873, a sum of money. He introduced himself to Mr. McKennon as the son of Rev. H. H. Courtney, of Mamhead, Devon, and said that he had recently left Her Majesty's ship Niobe, on the North American Station. In June, 1874, he appeared to have been in Melbourne, and then wrote to Rev. H. H. Courtney, saying he had assumed his son's name, and had while in America obtained from a Mr. Dembiler the sum of $20.

Immediately prior to going to Melbourne he was in Calcutta representing himself as Lord Courtney. In October, 1875, the impostor made his appearance at Savannah, Ga., and obtaining introductions to various families there by representing himself as the nephew of Lord Devon, M. P. A. F. Whyte, Box No. 79 Post Office, Savannah, apprised his Lordship of this. On Feb. 5 of the present year a letter was sent to Hon. Miss Courtney, Pendenham Castle, Devon, by Mr. Henry J. Gate, of Buffalo, N. Y., saying that Courtney was there, representing himself as the nephew of the Earl of Devon, that he was entirely without means, in debt to his hotel to the amount of $50, and in imminent danger of being arrested and sent to the State Prison as an impostor. On the 8th of February a letter was sent by Mr. Berkely Mestyn, of No. 142 East Eighteenth street, New-York, to the Earl of Devon, to the effect that in September, 1874, Courtney and Mr. Mestyn were fellow-passengers in the steamship Abyssinia, from Queenstown to New-York; that during his journey he represented that he was nephew to the Earl, and that his father was a clergyman, holding livings in Devonshire and Ireland. On reaching New-York they parted, and Mr. Mestyn saw no more of him until in November, when he said that he had received a letter summoning him to join his father, who was seriously ill in Ireland, and by this falsehood he obtained $50. This is not the only instance in which Courtney has obtained money by the false statement that a dear relative was seriously ill at home, and that he had no time to get remittances.

Hugh Leslie Cortenay was of the following description in June, 1874: Age, twenty-one years; height, six feet two inches; slightly built; faint mustache, heavy eyes, bronzed complexion, speaks with American accent, well-dressed, gentlemanly appearance. He has stated that he entered the Royal Navy as midshipman at the age of fourteen, and spent most of his time at sea until attaining the age of twenty-one; that he was in the Galatea in all her cruises, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh; was stationed in the West Indies, and during his naval career performed a long journey through the United States accompanied by his brother officers.

No officer by the name of Hugh Leslie Courtenay was borne on the books of the Galatea during her commission, and no one of that name held a commission in the Royal Navy during the period spoken of by him.

F. W. WILLIAMSON,
Superintendent Detective Department
MARCH 4, 1876. Metropolitan Police.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States generally clear and slightly warmer weather, with light winds shifting to southerly, and rising followed by falling barometer.*

THE CENTENNIAL JURY OF AWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission to-day agreed that to-morrow shall be devoted to the selection of an American Jury of Award. This is one of the most important duties devolving upon the Executive Committee. The whole jury is to consist of 200 members, of whom 100 will be foreigners chosen by the several foreign Commissioners. The remaining half are to be selected by a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, to whom the names of the candidates have been suggested by the Commissioners from the various States. This subcommittee will report to-morrow and the work of selection will proceed.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, March 22.—News was brought in last night by a party from Custer City of a fight between miners and Indians on Deadwood Creek, sixty miles north of Custer. The miners attached the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

"FERREOL" AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A drama from the practiced pen of M. Victorien Sardon was produced for the first time on the English stage at the Union Square Theatre night before last. Its title is "Ferreol," this being derived from the Christian name of its hero, and it is divided into four acts, through which a story of great interest progresses to a powerful dénouement. A rapid rehearsal of this story is essential to a an understanding of the play. *Ferreol de Meyran*, a young officer in the French Army, has loved *Roberte*, now the wife of *Marquis Dumontel*, Judge of the Court of Assizes at Aix. Nothing serious would have followed their courtship but for the fact that, on the night of their last rendezvous, *Ferreol*, leaving the lady's house, became an unwilling witness of the murder of one *Bouscal* by *Martial*, a dissolute gamekeeper. *Martial* is not even suspected of the crime which, somehow or other, is fastened upon an innocent man, the brother of *Ferreol's* betrothed, who is known to have harbored hostile feelings toward *Bouscal*. While serving with his regiment in Africa, *Ferreol* hears of the accusation preferred against *Fabian*, and hurries back to Aix just in time to attend the trial. A terrible dilemma grows out of the mishap. *Fabian* is found guilty. If *Ferreol* comes forward to testify against *Martial* he gives *Marquis Dumontel* every reason to suspect his wife's honor. If he is silent, an innocent man goes to the galleys. The anguish of *Ferreol* and of *Roberte* is prolonged throughout the drama. *Ferreol* first seeks to bribe *Martial* to confess and save himself by flight, and subsequently threatens him with exposure. But the murderer knows *Ferreol's* secret and rejects his proposals. Hereupon *Ferreol* determines to give himself up as the culprit. He does so, but the examination of the young man, anxiously though he strive to prove his guilt, really clears him and implicates *Martial*. The gamekeeper is led before the magistrate and soon discloses the truth. Then the question arises whether *Martial* will denounce *Ferreol* to *Marquis Dumontel*. He is on the point of speaking, when he learns that *Ferreol* has not charged him with the crime. He is dumb, and, for a minute, it is thought the solution of the painful problem is reached at last. But the dramatist has not so intended it. After *Martial* has been escorted to jail *Roberte* appears. *Marquis Dumontel*, who has conducted the examination of *Ferreol* and of the gamekeeper, tells her that the murderer is in custody. "*Martial!*" she exclaims. This one word brings back all the terrors of the past. *Marquis Dumontel* is a husband, but he is also a magistrate, and, in his eyes, *Ferreol* and *Roberte* are but witnesses. The tale of the rendezvous is speedily wrested from them. The disgraceful revelations of the court-room must result in the ruin of the woman and the separation of the married pair. Just then, happily, tidings are received that *Martial* has killed himself. No further testimony need be taken in the case, and, *Marquis Dumontel* being satisfied as to the inoffensiveness of the *liaison*, forgives *Roberte's* imprudence, and ends the piece. The whole play of "Ferreol" lies in the act in which these final incidents occur. The death of *Martial* is not, indeed, a very novel method of helping the other characters out of their difficulties, but it is after all only a means accessory to others by which a felicitous termination is secured. The treatment of this part of "Ferreol" is in other respects most ingenious. During the earlier scenes some sympathy must exist for *Roberte* and *Ferreol*, but the sentiment is intensified in act the fourth in a degree very seldom attained even by older playwrights than M. Sardou. The first three acts, although cleverly constructed and filled with the gossip and "business" of the stage, are not to be compared with the last, which is a masterwork. Yet there are some excellent passages in the third act and, to repeat, it is impossible to mistake the inventiveness and *savoir-faire* apparent from the outset to the conclusion of the drama. The performance of "Ferreol" at the Union Square is equal to the demands of the play, or, to speak with absolute precision, to the demands of the play upon English-speaking actors. We do not imagine that it would please M. Sardou so well as the Parisian representation of his achievement—for, at least as regards the rendering of pieces of this kind, we have no artists who can be cited in the same day with the veterans of the Comédie Française or Gymnase—but if M. Sardou had to deal with American theatres, he would have to be less exacting in the matter of detail and polish than the resources of the French stage enable him to be on the other side of the Atlantic. From almost any stand-point but that which an author of M. Sardou's position can occupy, the interpretation of "Ferreol" by Messrs. Shook & Palmer's company is remarkably elaborate and impressive. It discloses considerable individual talent, and the ensemble, too, leaves little to be desired. Mr. Thorne's *Ferreol* is the best personation with which that gentleman can be credited within our recollection. That Mr. Thorne's art does not go so far as to endow some portions of the drama—notably the examination scene in the last act—with the eloquence which the expressiveness of look and gesture the dramatist evidently counted upon might bestow, will surprise no one. On the other hand it must be admitted that Mr. Thorne's efforts give evidence of increased study, and his undoubted progress in his profession being powerfully aided by rare gifts of temperament and physique, he does some capital things in "Ferreol." His portrayal of M. Sardou's hero, on Tuesday, was quite as warm and as manly as his rougher sketches, and it was never ungraceful, never boisterous and occasionally singularly tender and winning in tone. In the third act Mr. Thorne tempered the passion of his style with much discretion, and, in the last act, he exhibited judgment in self-management at points where a disposition to accomplish more than it was possible for him to do would have imperiled the fate of the drama. Miss Claxton, who depicted *Roberte*, shared with Mr. Thorne the honors of the night. Although ill and weak, she acted with a fire and an intensity of the possession of which equally striking proofs had not yet been afforded a New-York audience. Miss Claxton, however, is rather frail for a task of this sort, and although *Roberte's* labors are slight until the last act, some fear may reasonably be entertained as to their ultimate effect upon an organization of extreme delicacy and nervous sensibility. Meanwhile her *Roberte* must be admired for many positive excellences, and it is by no means improbable that complete recovery from illness will still more strongly establish her claim to the character. The third rôle of importance in "Ferreol" is that of *Martial*. Mr. Stoddart filled it with an originality of manner and a quiet force not unworthy of the impersonator of *Pierre Michel*, but he scarcely imparted to it the individuality which a short spell of familiarity with its scope is likely to suggest to him. Mr. Robson's *Palamades Perrisol*, a comic juryman, was not a very meritorious personation. Mr. Robson is always droll, and of late he has usually contrived to make his fun consonant with the surrounding circumstances. In "Ferreol" he was, so to say, wholly out of drawing, and his nankeen attire and miscellaneous eccentricities detracted from the truthfulness of the picture. Mr. Parselle, who embodied *Marquis Dumontel*, offered one of his familiar portrayals, which is paramount to declaring that the character was endowed with all the gentleness and dignity it required. Mr. Parselle in modern plays has no rival, and we do not fancy that he would suffer by transfer to a Parisian centre, whether as *Marquis Dumontel* or in any of his previous creations. Mr. Robinson, who was *Lavardaad*, represented the deputy public prosecutor with the perfect ease and authority resulting from a thorough acquaintance with his art. To close the list of male artists we have to mention Messrs. Morris, Montgomery and Burroughs, to each of whom a suitable rôle was allotted. With the exception of the part of *Roberte*, "Ferreol" includes no female personage of moment. Yet five or six ladies are concerned in the distribution. Miss Ida Vernon, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Miss Roberta Norwood are foremost in the cast, and Miss Ida Jeffreys—a débutante whose voice, features, and form promise that she may become a valuable acquisition to the stage—and Miss Maud Harrison are next in order. A laudable desire to make frequent changes of toilet redeemed the purely histrionic endeavors of some of the ladies from absolute insignificance, and the changes being in harmony with the variety and gorgeousness of the *mise en scène* were not unwelcome. The sets in M. Sardou's play are simply magnificent, the scene in the second and third act—a salon with paintings of "heroic" size—surpassing in composition, color, and massiveness anything Mr. Marston's brush has yet produced. New and splendid "properties" add to the reality and splendor of the stage-dress of "Ferreol," and appropriate music by Mr. Tissington lends its charm and influence to the piece and its performance. Tuesday evening's representation called forth frequent and hearty applause, and there were several recalls.

FIFTH AVENUE LECTURE COURSE.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., recites, the entertainment being part of the above-mentioned series at Chickering Hall, this evening.

MUSICAL.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow interpreted another "Beethoven programme" at Chickering Hall, last evening. A remarkably brilliant performance of the "rondo capriccioso," opus 129—a posthumous work—was a conspicuous feature of the concert, and the interpretation of the "sonate caractéristique," known as "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," was as full of life and character as the really expressive measures of the composition were intended to be. As we once before had occasion to observe we do not greatly admire Dr. Von Bülow's reading of the "sonata appassionata," magnificent though the exhibition of techinque its rendering affords must be declared. Two other sonatas, one in D minor, opus 31, and one in E major, opus 109; three sketches from opera 119 and 126, and the wonderfully-executed thirty-two variations on an original theme, were the remaining elements of the bill. At a matinée to-day, Dr. Von Bülow will repeat Monday's programme, and he will draw for a third and last time on his Beethoven répertoire to-morrow evening.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fifth symphony concert given by Mr. Thomas this season will take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, and to-day the usual *après-midi* rehearsal may be attended. The complete programme for both affairs is as follows:

Suite No. 1 in C, (first time)....Bach
Aria, "O, Fatima," "Abu Hassan"....Weber
Miss Anna Drasdil.
Symphony No. 3, ("Eroica") Op. 53....Beethoven
Concert Aria, "Hecuba" (new)....Rubinstein
Miss Anna Drasdil.
"Eine Faust Ouverture"....Wagner

THE WAYS OF THE LOBBYIST.

From the Albany Journal, March 22.

The following letter, read yesterday by Mr. West during his remarks on the question of privilege, will give some insight into the modus operandi of the professional lobbyist. It is directed to the President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company in reference to a bill in Mr. West's possession. A comparison shows that the letter and the bill were written by the same person. The signature is the same as that to the letter published in New-York, signed "One Who Knows." The letter was handed to Mr. West by the President of the railroad. It is dated "Troy, March 5," though doubtless it was written in Albany. It is as follows:

Charles W. Mosely, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Pardon me for presuming on your valuable time and signing an anonymous insignia; but, being an attache of the Assembly, it would be impolitic for me to make myself known to you and furnish you the information I am about to give. The bill at present before the Railroad Committee of the House, affecting your company, Mr. Taylor is strongly pressing for political capital, and no matter what you or your attorney's argument before said committee on Wednesday, will not prove sufficient to cause said committee to give an adverse report. Wednesday, 3 P. M., being the time set apart for your hearing, I would suggest to you to call on Mr. Charles Edwards, No. 61 Jay street, Albany, before Wednesday, and lay your case before him. He is a personal friend of Mr. Taylor's, and has influence enough with Taylor to cause him to refrain from pushing the passage of the bill before mentioned. Permit me to say, do not be deluded that the committee will report adversely, for I most emphatically say the bill will positively be reported unless influence can be brought to bear upon Taylor. After the bill is reported to the House it will be impossible to kill it there. The place to kill it is now and there, and the party before mentioned can, I think, accomplish it.

Another petition, signed by 1,000 people, aside from the one Mr. Taylor has, will be presented to said committee when the bill is brought before it, to affect any petition you propose to offer then. I say to you, whatever you intend doing, take the suggestions of a party who thoroughly understands the position your matter stands in to-day. The press in this city are wholly with Mr. Taylor, and he is bound to work strenuously for the repeal of the act after proceeding so far. You can readily see the action of the House on the question of reduction of salaries in New-York City bill, and your company cannot expect any favors from the House after the bill reaches said body, and an able debater will take issue with Mr. Taylor to show the committee that your company propose to run through trains through the tunnel, and the time has arrived when you should be placed upon an equal footing with other companies as regards rates of fare.

N. B.—Edwards can be seen at the Delavan House at any time from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.

ONE WHO KNOWS WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The bill referred to in this letter proposed to reduce the rate of fare on the Troy and Boston Road. Mr. Taylor, who refused to introduce the bill, is regarded as one of the purest men in the Legislature. The lobby man knew this, and if he had persuaded the railroad company to put up money to kill the bill, he would have quietly put the money in his pocket, and those who paid the money would have always supposed that they had bought Mr. Taylor.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commander John G. Walker, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, and B. H. Barrows, United States Consul at Dublin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College; Judges J. M. Jackson and J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and Judge Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, sore throat, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, phthisic, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, liver complaint, bleeding of the lungs, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It seems hardly necessary to dilate at length upon the virtues of this favorite remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat, and chest. It was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and by the wonderful cures which it performed gained an immediate and enviable reputation which to this day it has fully sustained. From the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the shores of the Pacific, and in many countries abroad there are few villages or hamlets without "living testimonials" to the rapidity and certainty of its curative effects. The proprietors, mindful of their responsibility to the afflicted, exercise the utmost care in the selection and compounding of the various ingredients of which the BALSAM is composed; and the sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which its popularity is based will always be maintained.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston.

Sweet words spoken with a foul breath please the ear, but are offensive to the nostrils. MILK OF MAGNESIA makes them grateful to both.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

DIED.

BELL.—PHILANDER F. BELL, at Cortland, N. Y., on the 21st inst., in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was the father of Clark Bell, Esq., of this City.

☞ Cortland, Tioga, Orange, Jefferson, Steuben, and Yates County papers please notice.

CANFIELD.—At Chatham, N. J., on the 20th inst., MARY A., wife of Moses B. Canfield, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, on Thursday, at 10:45 A. M. Interment at Orange. Train for Chatham from foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 9:10 A. M.

CHENEY.—At South Manchester, Conn., Wednesday, 22d inst., WARD CHENEY.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

DANFORTH.—At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, March 22, CHARLES DANFORTH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Market and Church sts., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train via Erie Railway leaves foot of Chambers st. at 12 M.

DICKERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, 21st inst., Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, D. D.

☞ Pittsburg (Penn.) and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

DU BOIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 20, ELIZA, wife of Francis DuBois, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 205 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—March 21, Mrs. ADELINE FOWLER, wife of James W. Fowler, of Vischer's Ferry.

Funeral at St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, Friday, March 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Hempstead papers please copy.

GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, March 22, in Cairo, Ill., MILAN B. GOODRICH, of pneumonia.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOBBY.—In Brooklyn, on March 22, 1876, SARAH T., wife of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HORNBY.—Tuesday, March 21, of membraneous croup, with scarlet fever, ALONZO, Jr., second son of Alonzo and Irene M. Hornby, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 4 West 50th st., on Thursday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KAPPES.—On Monday, March 20, EMANUEL KAPPES, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 23, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Clifton, Staten Island.

LOWNDS.—At Stamford, Conn., March 22, JULIA D., only daughter of George L. Lownds, aged 33 years.

Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Friday, the 24th, at 2 P. M.

NOYE.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, MARIA KIRBY, wife of John T. Noye and daughter of the late David Kirby, of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

RICHARDS.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 22, SARAH DELANO, wife of Peter Richards and daughter of the late Gen. J. G. Swift.

Funeral at Geneva on Friday, the 24th, at 4 P. M.

RYER.—At Yonkers, Central av., March 21, EDWARD B. RYER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, March 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from 30th st., New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday evening, March 22, at his residence, No. 36 Clinton place, WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE, in the 85th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WELSH.—At Aiken, S. C., Wednesday, March 22, GEORGE W. WELSH, of this City, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITEHILL.—On Monday, March 20, EDWIN, aged 2 years, 11 months, and 4 days, and on Tuesday, 21st, HOMER EVANS, aged 13 months and 4 days, youngest sons of Robert and Mary E. Whitehill.

Funeral services will be held at their parents' residence, No. 197 10th av., on Thursday, at 7:30 P. M. Their remains will be taken the following day to Newburg for interment.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Conn., on Friday, the 17th inst., HARRIET ROBINSON, widow of the late Adams White, in the 85th year of her age.

WRIGHT.—On the morning of the 21st, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. H. Ritter, HIRAM WRIGHT, in his 84th year.

Funeral at No. 230 West 34th st., Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS.

The GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY desire to call the attention of owners of DWELLINGS and TENEMENT property to the very FAVORABLE RATES at which they are now writing policies.

Parties having insurances maturing in April and May, can obtain full information now on application at the Company's office,

NO. 179 BROADWAY,

or at the BRANCH OFFICES:

14th st., corner 4th av., and No. 27 Pearl st.

N. B.—Owners of property MORTGAGED to LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c., would do well to send to the GERMAN-AMERICAN OFFICE for a list of rates before renewing their policies. Rents and leases insured on favorable terms.

CASH ASSETS, $2,062,968 68.

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HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock, EVERY DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING, from 1 to 1:45, in Fourth Avenue Hall.

AFTERNOON SERVICE at 4 o'clock, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Tickets for AFTERNOON FREE upon application.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and OVERFLOW MEETING at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock

No service at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.

Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ART.

IMPORTANT SALE

of high class American and foreign OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., and to be sold at auction on THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, March 23 and 24, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, buttonhole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

The first number, just ready, of the new magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, contains a large, superbly executed steel portrait of the late W. B. Astor, "the richest man in America," together with an interesting history of the family, its wealth, &c. Thousands and thousands are being sold. Price 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

(Established May, 1872.)

CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. L. YOUMANS.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

I. The Border Territory between the Animal and the Vegetable Kingdoms. By T. H. HUXLEY, LL. D., F. R. S.
II. An Interesting Bird. By J. H. KIDDER, M. D. (Illustrated.)
III. The Proposed Inland Sea in Algeria. By JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, Jr.
IV. Animal Parasites and Messmates. (Illustrated.)
V. Prof. Tyndall's Recent Researches.
VI. Museum Godeffroy. By Prof. HENRY A. WARD.
VII. The Polar Glaciers. By C. C. MERRIMAN.
VIII. Modern Philosophical Biology. By Dr. E. CAZELLES. II.
IX. The Character of Modern Knowledge. By J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M. D.
X. The Relations of Sex to Crime. By ELY VAN DE WARKER, M. D.
XI. Caroline Lucretia Herschel. By ELIZA A. YOUMANS. (With Portrait.)
XII. CORRESPONDENCE: Lex Tallonis.
XIII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Martineau's Reply to Tyndall—A Libel upon the Indians—How Scientific Education is Evaded—Vivisection Vindicated.

LITERARY NOTICES: SPENCER'S Descriptive Sociology—FLINT'S Text-Book of Human Physiology—VAN BENEDEN'S Animal Parasites and Messmates—PACKARD'S Life Histories of Animals, including Man, &c., &c.

MISCELLANY: Trichinous Pork—Penetrating Power of Different Colored Lights—Curious Freak of the Curly-Willow—A Wise Public Benefactor—Diffusion of Cholera, &c., &c.

NOTES.

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"PUNCH, BROTHERS, PUNCH," THE famous horse-car song of Mark Twain, set to appropriate music, 30c.; also, just out, Gus. Phillips' songs, "Little Old Cottage Gate" and "Susannah McManus," 40c. ea; Keen's "Maggie Darling, Kissing Me," 30c.; Thomas' "Haunting Eyes" and "Must We Then Meet As Strangers?" 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

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The first number, just ready, of the new magazine, RECORD OF THE YEAR, contains a large, superbly executed steel portrait of the late W. B. Astor, "the richest man in America," together with an interesting history of the family, its wealth, &c. Thousands and thousands are being sold. Price 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting this evening at head-quarters, Turner Hall, No. 341 West 47th st., at 8 o'clock. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..Wed., M'ch 22 | ALGERIA....WED., April 5
JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA......WED., April 12

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

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WYOMING............April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..............April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.............April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA............April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

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HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, March 25, 3 P. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

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ATLAS..........April 20.

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STATE OF INDIANA...........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, April 20

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CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

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WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA........SATURDAY.......MARCH 25
WILMINGTON.............WEDNESDAY......MARCH 29

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S. S. CITY OF PEKING..................April 1.

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CRESCENT CITY...................THURSDAY, April 6

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JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........

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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

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CITY OF VERA CRUZ...........Thursday, March 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK............Thursday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..............Tuesday, March 21
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, April 11

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For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL......Sat., March 25 | NECKAR.......Sat., April 8
HABSBURG...Sat., April 1 | ODER.........Sat., April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.................................$100 gold
Second cabin..................................60 gold
Steerage......................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart. DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM,

No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE victoria, and one park phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

EXCELLENT STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, with dwelling part for coachman, to let, room for four horses; modern improvements. Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

A BARGAIN.—$150 PER MONTH—A CHOICE OF two Hansom coupés and horse, with man and liveries all complete; all in fine order. Inquire at KNICKERBOCKER STABLES, No. 221 West 53d st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SOUND, STYLISH, well-broken saddle-horse; state price. Address EQUESTRIAN, Box No. 773 Post Office.

FOR SALE.—TURN-OUT SEAT PHAETON, SHIFTING top over front seat; pole and shafts. Address P., Box No. 150 Times Office.

TO LET—STABLES ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR Harry Bertholt's. G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable Servants' Office, (Established 1853,) Corner 11th st. and 6th av., Best class of servants.

Also, respectable married couples waiting for situations.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., families can obtain capable servants of all nations, males and females, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants; well recommended; both Protestant and Catholic.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable, and well-recommended; very good chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can clean and take care silver, make salads, &c.; willing, honest, sober, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has five years' City recommendations from last place; employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c., OR HOUSE-work.—By a German girl; can do any kind of house-work, or can cook, wash, and iron well; for country or City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference where she has lived several years. Apply at 835 2d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands doing up fine lace; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference from last place. Call at No. 437 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing, in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring the second bell on the west side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good references from her late employer. Address or apply at No. 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; can operate; will care children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most respectable English girl; speaks French; has been five years in her last place; can operate and is very obliging. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant to do light chamber-work and sewing; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address R., Astoria, Long Island City.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 286 9th av., in the bakery, near 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; nine years' City reference. Call on or address No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; no objection to take care of children; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 131 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a respectable girl; thoroughly understands her business; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 426 4th av., in the store, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid, and sewing; would assist in waiting if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, seventeen years of age, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 62 East 41st st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or laundress in a private family; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.; C. T. C.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING and Assist with Children.—By a respectable young German girl who has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, competent girl, with satisfactory City references; will do fine laundry work. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, with first-class reference. Call or address at No. 583 9th av., entrance on 42d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist with fine washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; City or country; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, with best references; City or country. Call at No. 895 1st av., near 50th st.; no postal cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; would assist with the washing, or would travel with a family; has best City reference. Call at or address No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as chamber-maid; would do plain sewing or wait on a lady; good reference given; no objection to the country. Call at 249 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 59 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a very neat, obliging young woman; willing to go to the country or City; understands doing house-work, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; can do any work about the house; a very desirable person in every way—sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two competent girls who have lived together, and are thorough servants; together or separately, if suited; a most competent cook and laundress and first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman; she is a very good family cook; meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; gets up nice dessert; good baker; good testimonials; honest, sober, neat, obliging; country or City. Call at No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c., and is a superior laundress; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at O'dell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS IN a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or assist in the kitchen; can give City reference. Call at No. 1,335 3d av., between 76th and 77th sts., Yorkville, second floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN; she is a first-class cook, also an excellent washer and ironer; good disposition, neat and tidy, and with first-class City reference; City or country. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, WHOM WE know; thoroughly experienced; understands French, German, and English cooking, pastry, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for C. C.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; will assist in washing; reference will bear strictest investigation. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; first-class baker and pastry-cook; will do the cooking and washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., top floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS AN EXcellent cook, a first-class baker, and keeps her kitchen in order and clean; can furnish excellent reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL OF TWENTY-five; a good cook and laundress; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; is an excellent laundress; would not object to general work; City or country; if a steady place, wages moderate. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BONES, LARDS, makes all kinds of French soups, side dishes, desserts, &c.; can fill well a situation in a first-class family; good reference and ready for a place at once; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN who is a thorough cook in every branch; good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; also makes jellies, preserves, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; willing to assist with coarse washing; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; City or country; best City references. Call two days at No. 351 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing, if required; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 322 West 43d st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; would go to the country for the Summer; best City reference; no cards noticed. Call for two days at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as good cook and to assist with the washing; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 218 East 38th st. for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and laundress in a private family; City or country; has lived several years in England; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls; one, a Protestant, as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; wish to go together; best City references. Call at No. 336 East 47th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, aged thirty-five, lately landed; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; good references from Europe. Call at No. 111 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook or to do general house-work. Call at the Church of Our Saviour, 3d av., near 39th st., from 10 to 12.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will go out by the day or week, or get up dinner parties; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A REspectable young woman; is a good baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, WITH BEST of City reference; will assist with the washing. Call or address No. 583 9th av., second floor; entrance on 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook and laundress; is a good baker; understands fluting; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 287 7th av., near 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS cook, washer, and ironer; prefers the country. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with the best of City references; no objections to a first-class boarding-house. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER — CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters, one as good cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid; the best of reference. Call at No. 354 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK IN A private family; can do all sorts of American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d street. B. R.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at 413 East 17th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; would assist with the coarse washing; has good City references. Call at 709 6th av., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FAMILY COOK WITH good references; is able to get up a good dinner and has a long experience in the capacity of cook. Can be seen at C. Jacquin's, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; City or country; City references. Apply at 291 10th av., second floor.

COOKS.—BY TWO COLORED GIRLS AS FIRST-class cooks; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 427 East 14th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a large family or private boarding-house; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call at No. 242 West 16th st., top floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS BREAD and pastry cook, in a hotel or boarding-house; City or country; can be recommended. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook and assist in the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 415 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; cutter and fitter; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with the chamber-work or go as lady's maid; would like to go to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT DRESS-maker, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting and operating perfectly; City reference. Address Dress-maker, Box 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as seamstress in families; understands dress-making in all branches; or work taken home. Address E. P., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker to go out by the day; understands all kinds of dress-making; price moderate; City reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 358 West 22d st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the day or week; trims in the latest style; make over to look as good as new; the best of reference given. Call at No. 66 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments, by the day, week, or month, by a first-class dress-maker; terms moderate; City or country. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day; reference can be given; terms moderate. Call at No. 59 9th st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SINGLE LADY OF EXperience as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is fully capable of taking entire charge of everything pertaining to housekeeping; references exchanged. Call all this week, or address No. 151 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY American middle-aged lady in a kind, good family to take care of house, invalid, or do sewing; any position of trust, for very little compensation; undoubted reference. Call or address M., Christian Home, No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW a position as housekeeper; is a thorough seamstress; best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL of twenty-two, with long reference for general work, as cook, washer, and ironer; a good family cook in every branch, and a first-class laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG WOMan; in City or country; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; has good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE, AMERICAN PROTestant woman to do general house-work in a small family. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SPANISH young woman in a small family; speaks English fluently, and has best reference. Apply at No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do the work of a small private family; have good City references; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 490 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 425 West 38th st., Room No. 11.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; City-references. Apply at No. 152 West 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 517 East 14th st., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private family; good references. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SMART TIDY young girls to take the work of a house between them; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to assist and do the chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 5th st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 227 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 30th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English girl, speaking French fluently; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th st. for two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young person as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands hair-dressing; good reference; terms moderate. Address for two days C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 151 West 24th st., first floor; D. W.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMber-maid.—By a Protestant woman as laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid. Can be seen to-day at present employer's, No. 168 5th av.

LANUDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fine washing; fluting by scissors or machine; best City references. Call at No. 431 West 42d st., second floor, back.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN person, speaking French and English; understands dress-making; will assist in light chamber-work, and go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 267 West 43d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable young woman with eight years' best City testimonials from her last place; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; very good seamstress; cuts, fits, dress-makes, &c.; very fond of children; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, AND WOULD take care of growing up children; can do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring basement bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; two years' and eight months' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 110 East 45th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; has the best of City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO is well recommended, as nurse and seamstress; understands how to bring up a child from its infancy. Call at Morison's first-class and reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE LADY-LIKE French girl of refined manners and splendid French accent, as nurse for two or more grown children; is well qualified to teach French and German. Call at Morison's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear building.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby from its birth, and do sewing by hand; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class nurse; will take full charge of two children; is a neat hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of young children; best of City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh girl to go to Europe as nurse or with a lady; two years' City reference. Address No. 693 6th av., bakery, between 39th and 40th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 17 West 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH GIRL, who is a very good seamstress; is fond of children; very obliging. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 216 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable reference given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; can raise a child on the bottle if necessary; has good testimonials, both from here and the other side. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as nurse, seamstress, or maid; willing to travel; can bring a machine; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 221 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; will go out by the month or week; best references from physicians and families. Call at No. 642 3d av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; is fully competent to take charge from birth; is a fine hand-sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 770 3d av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED Scotch woman, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from birth; good reference from last place. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room 6.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable American woman as nurse and seamstress; City or country. Call at No. 341 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL FIFTEEN YEARS OLD, TO take care of children. Call at No. 348 East 74th st., Mrs. Denney.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 484 7th av.

OPERATOR, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPErator (Wheeler & Wilson) to go out by the day in private families; understands family sewing, baby and children's clothing. Apply at No. 573 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's; would wait on a lady, and is willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Address S. J., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—ENGAGEMENTS BY THE DAY; all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses and undergarments; Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs machines; terms to suit the times. Address M. E. B., Box 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; a first-class girl; hair-dresser, seamstress by hand and machine; has the best verbal reference. Can be seen only at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A FEW more engagements by the week; can alter and trim in the latest fashion; good City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a German Protestant young woman as seamstress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 103 East 54th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 219 West 30th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and take care of growing children; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM WE know, as first-class waitress; can get up all kinds of salads; understands cleaning silver, waiting on dinner-parties, and can take a man's place; two years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. Inquire for S.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging Protestant young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; has the very best City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver; expert at salads; or as first-class chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front room.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her business, serving wines, making salad dressings, taking care of parlors, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, thoroughly understanding her business, of good appearance; she is tidy, sober, and industrious; willing and obliging; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; will assist with chamber-work in a small family; can dress salads; has good City references. Call at 60 East 41st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as competent waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 411 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and help with the chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 567 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD WAITRESS; will assist in chamber-work; private boarding-house; references. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN is in need of some washing; understands all kinds of fluting; the best of satisfaction given for either ladies' or gentlemen's clothes; had twenty years experience; seventy-five cents a dozen. Call at No. 335 West 38th st., top floor, Mrs. Tehan.

WASHING, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS solicits gents' and families' washing; promptness guaranteed; mending done; reasonable rates; satisfaction given; good reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO TAKE washing by the month or the dozen, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 204 East 44th st., top floor, back.

WASHING, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress some washing, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 54th st., first floor back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; washing and ironing at home, or would go out by the day; first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 507 West 44th st., Room No. 7.

MALES.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or butler and valet to a private gentleman. Address S. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER — HOUSE-work.—By a young married couple (English) in the country; man as coachman, groom, and gardener; wife is able and willing to do any kind of house-work; any one wishing first-class help can be suited; best City and country references. Address for two days H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can care and drive horses, wash carriages, clean harness, &c.; will, if required, care and milk cows, mow lawns, tend flowers, &c.; best recommendations; now at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Call at or address M. K., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class reference, and willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address, for three days, Thomas Quinn, Earle's stable, No. 124 Clinton place, New-York City.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; has six years' first-class reference from last and former employer; is a good City driver; no objections to the country; no incumbrance. Address W. B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; good City driver; if required can drive four-in-hand or tandem; fully competent in all capacities of his business; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man of experience; City or country; sober, willing, and obliging; disengaged, his employer having to part with his horses; best of references for years. Address for two days, J. W. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,237 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good, careful driver in City or country; willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man of sober, industrious habits, who has five years' first-class City reference; understands gardening, if required. Address for two days J., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; has excellent recommendations. Address A. H., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; without family; is a first-rate driver and groom, with best of City references from former employers; City or country. Apply at private stable, No. 143 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS NO incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City or country; would like to go to the country; three years' reference. Call at or address No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; can raise all kinds of vegetables; can milk, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; can furnish best reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business in all its branches; will be found sober and trustworthy, willing and obliging, with first-class City reference. Address T. K., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A GOOD CITY driver; competent in his business; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; no objections to the country; first-class City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; experienced, careful driver; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address R. D., Box 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; man as coachman, wife will go as cook if required; both understand their business; first-class reference. Call on or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 224 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; long and satisfactory references as to honesty and capability. Call or address M. B., No. 3 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS WAITING ON TAble; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; two to eight years' reference. Address Major, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By man and wife; no family; man understands the care of a gentleman's place; can milk and be generally useful; wife is a good cook and laundress; best references. Address C. G., Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTant; sober, honest, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages perfectly well, and a careful driver; best City references from last place. Call or address J. M., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent reference; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; three years' best City reference; will do plain gardening. Address T. E., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no incumbrance; man as coachman, wife as cook if required; both understand their business; first-class references. Call on or address J. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., top floor, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has twenty years' unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days Private Stable, No. 32 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILL be found agreeable, willing, and obliging; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN. —By a thoroughly competent man; is English, with best City references; willing and obliging; City or country. Address J. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work; is competent in every respect. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—AS COACHMAN, TO GO TO THE country, by a married man; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call or address No. 65 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS coachman; first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; best City reference from present employer; City or country. Call or address Gus, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man as coachman and gardener, and would make himself generally useful; best of City and country reference. Call or address M. O., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and plain gardener; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address for three days T. B., No. 161 East 28th st., corner 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; HAS TWENTY years' experience in this City; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference given. Call or address J. H., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; first-class references from last place. Call on or address M. Garvey, private stable, No. 127 East 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR COACHMAN. —By an Englishman; middle-aged; single; references in every respect. Address J. B. L., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—AS COACHMAN (FRENCH) BY A first-class man; best City references, eleven, four, and three years. Call or address A. K., No. 713 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, temperate, industrious, thoroughly competent Protestant married man; family very small; understands the City and City driving thoroughly; first-class City references, written and personal. Address Coachman, No. 160 East 53d st., second floor, for one week.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man, with good references; City or country. Call or address Campbell's harness store, 59 4th av.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN, PROTESTANT, single young man, aged twenty-eight years, who thoroughly understands all branches of farm-work, working machines, stock raising, cropping, milking, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN married farmer, who understands every branch of farming and the care of horses and cattle, for moderate wages. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice this address particularly.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN ON SOME good farm, or to do general work on a gentleman's place; is a good worker and careful driver; can milk, mow, plow, or do anything required; best reference. Address C., Box No. 216 Times Office.

FARMER, GARDENER, OR LAYING OUT NEW Place.—Married, small family; wife will take charge of the dairy; highest City reference. Can be seen at Young & Elliott's, No. 12 Cortlandt st.; ask for P. M. G.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED Scotchman; wife as butter-maker and poultry raiser, and understands the care of all kinds of stock; best of reference. Address K., Box 213 Times Office.

GARDENER COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARried man, with one child; thoroughly understands the care of a first-class place; highly recommended and respectably connected; wife understands all kinds of work in a gentleman's house, and willing if required; three years in last place. Address Gardener, Box No. 222 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARRIED, no family, who understands the management of green-house, grapery, and hot beds, and the propagation and cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is not afraid of work. Call or address John Platte, No. 55 Adams st., between Bushwick av. and Bremen st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Updyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MARried gardener, who can speak French fluently, and who has the best of references; thoroughly understands every branch of his business; moderate wages. Call at Morison's reliable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE AND full master of the general profession in every branch; understands cattle, farming, &c.; married; no family; wife good preserver of all sorts of fruits; both highly recommended; would prefer a cottage. Address G. F., Box No. 220 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT married man, who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening; care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, bud, prune, graft, &c.; also, care of cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER; THOROUGHLY competent in all its branches; desires charge of a gentleman's place; now in business for himself as florist; German and married; references. Address Florist, No. 693 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands green-house, graperies, vegetables, &c.; five years' good reference; Catholic; none need apply who has any objection as to religion. Call or address E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A COMPEtent first-class German, who understands gardening in all its branches; eleven years' reference. For inquiries apply to office of Joseph Belleshelm, No. 12 Chambers st.; call for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; first-class florist, grape, fruit, and vegetable grower; best reference. Call or address W. M., Gardener's Home, No. 309 Broome st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and footman; understands his business thoroughly; five years' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 3 East 28th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man lately landed as groom and second coachman; can milk; City or country. Call at 349 West 43d st.

PLUMBER.—BY A PRACTICAL PLUMBER, IN A hotel or on a gentleman's estate; is willing to make himself generally useful when not employed at his trade; best of City reference. Address Plumber, No. 379 East 8th st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. R. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring reference of five years from the last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISHman with good City references. Address J., Box No. 243 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNderstands his business thoroughly, and refers to his last employer as to capability, where he has lived for several years. Address Waiter, at A. Campbell & Co.'s, No. 422 4th av., corner 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SINGLE; A thorough waiter and butler; some years' City reference as to competency and character; a single man's place preferred; is neat and industrious. Can be seen only at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT MAN; speaks French, English, and German; is a first-class waiter; best of City reference. Address C. B. K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a man and wife; man as first-class waiter; wife as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; City reference. Address D. M., No. 319 East 21st st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Frenchman speaking good English; good reference. Call for two days at No. 884 6th av., second floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AGED twenty-two, as waiter; best of City reference. Call on or address P. M., No. 131 West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; best references. Call at No. 22 East 73d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; private or hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE-WORK. — A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl in a small private family; must be good cook and laundress; good reference required. Call at No. 109 West 13th st.

WATCH-MAKER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, to repair watches and clocks; none but first-class, reliable persons need apply; work to be paid for by the piece, and must be guaranteed; references required from previous employer. Apply at No. 295½ 6th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO SEW ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine and assist with house-work; give reference and state wages. Address G. M. A., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; COMPETENT to take care of an infant; must be fully recommended from last place. Apply at No. 40 5th av., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN, WITH RELIABLE REFERences, as nurse. Call for two days at No. 103 5th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small family. Call at No. 18 East 24th st.

CLOTHING.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | MAX STADLER & CO., Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.

EDWARD H. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS,
JOHN B. DUER.

New-York, March 15, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, THE stock, fixtures, and good will of the oldest established business of its kind in Brooklyn. Inquire of C. GRAEF, No. 65 Broad st.

FOR SALE—MODERN SCHOOL FURNITURE, desks and chairs, in good repair and very cheap. Address DESKS, Box No. 129 Times Office.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, March 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. B. Winterton, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24 by 90, situate on Avenue C, south-west corner of Fifth street, for $31,955, to John May, plaintiff in the legal action. William Kennelly sold at public auction the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 97 West Sixty-first street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $19,800 to John Harlen; and Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins sold the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 69 Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., for $13,500, to John Avil. No other sales were made.

The remaining auctions of the day resulted as follows: Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of the house and lot No. 295 Delancey street, knocked down for $13,800, but not sold. Sale by same firm of one lot on Fifth avenue, north of Eighty-seventh street, adjourned to Friday; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot on East Seventy-fourth street, west of Second avenue, adjourned to-day; sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, west of First avenue, adjourned to April 5, and sales by E. A. Lawrence & Co. and Muller & Son of lots on East Fifty-sixth street, east of Madison avenue, adjourned to May 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By M. A. J. Lynch & Son, partition sale of the following property: One five-story brick store, with lot 25 by 50, No. 66 Catharine street, near Oak street; one three-story and basement brick building, with lot 22 by 50, No. 56 Oak street, near Catharine street; one four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 23 by 98.9, No. 305 West Twenty-ninth street, north side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 100, No. 674 Warren street, Brooklyn.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. DeWitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a three-story brick house in front, a two-story brick building in rear, and a smoke-house and ice-house thereon, now occupied as a provision and packing establishment. Also similar sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 66, on Second avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Fifty-fifth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. M. Adams, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100, with improvements, on West Sixty-third street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 72.2 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Eighty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 30 by 92, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. J. Thomson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 140 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward W. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.8 by 113.3 by 50 by 121.8, on St. Nicholas avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street, and a plot, 50.8 by 135.4 by 50 by 143.9, on the same avenue, east side, 364.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, by order of the heirs of George Bender, deceased, of the leasehold property No. 240 Third street, south side, between Avenues B and C, embracing a lot 24.7 by one-half the block, with building thereon; lease dated Nov. 1, 1864, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewal, ground rent $225 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, Avenue C, s. w. corner of 5th st., lot 24x90.....$31,955

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 97 West 61st st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., lot 20x100.5.....$19,800

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three-story frame house and lot, No. 69 Newark av., lot 25x100.....$13,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 21.

Fordham av., n. w. s., 130.5 ft. n. of Southgate place, 101x100.6, (24th Ward;) Mary A. Delany to Jennie B. Howe.....nom.
Lowe st., between Egbert av. and Lorillard Terrace, 85x4.5x irregular, (24th Ward, one-half part of;) Thomas J. Henley and wife to Francis Evans.....$200
2d av., e. s., 73.11½ ft. n. of 57th st., 20.4x78; Jonathan E. Van Doren and wife to John S. Young.....16,000
Greenwich st., n. w. corner of Watt st., 25x80; also, Greenwich st., n. w. corner of Hea e, 15.6x84.9x irregular; Charles Grube to Francis L. Wandell.....nom.
Same property; also same property; Francis L. Wandell to Anna A. Grube.....nom.
106th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 200x100; William Richardson and wife to Henry Sanger.....nom.
25th st., n. s., 200.7 ft. e. of 7th av., 98.9x25.4½; William Paul and wife to Obadiah M. Johnson.....nom.
113th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10; John L. Fitzgerald, Referee, to John P. Moore, Trustee.....3,700
84th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x102.2; John Lindley, Referee, to Edward Lange.....8,900
139th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 150x99.11; Charles C. Bigelow (Referee) to Francis Tomes.....6,475
80th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 75x100; Moses Ely (Referee) to John Pullman.....9,100
2d av., n. e. corner 93d st., 100x100.8; Gunning S. Bedford to Terence Farley.....nom.
Same property (⅔ part of); Terence Farley and wife to Elizabeth Hitchman.....15,500
127th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x½ block; George Hardee (Referee) to John G. Hawley and others.....1,540
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 50x100; John B. Harvey to Margaret Casey.....32,190
20th st., n. s., (and old Warren road,) 20x92; Robert Kennedy to Carrie O'Neill.....nom.
49th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 19.0½x100.5; Benjamin Levy and wife to Sigmund Ellsreich.....4,000
118th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th av., 201.2 to 117th st. x50; Eleanor J. Caldwell and husband to Egbert B. Mack.....16,000
62d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Thomas Gearty and wife to Adolph Bernstein.....17,150
11th av., n. e. corner 44th st., 25x74; Owen Murphy and wife to Mark Horgan.....23,500

LEASES RECORDED.

7th av., No. 378, 5 years; Robert Kessler to Frederick Bauer.....$1,500
Dry Dock st., Nos. 20 and 22, 5 years; Archibald Watts to Diedrich Boschen.....840
20th st, s. e. corner 2d av., (store,) 3 years; George Leonard to Wilhelmine Volckens.....1,100
Broadway, No 935, to 5th av., No. 185, store; Erie Railway Company to William H. Brower.....3,000
West st., n. of Barclay, 21 years; William C. Rhinelander, Executor, to Augustus C. Bechstein.....450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED, finished, and arranged modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a low figure. Office No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED or unfurnished, suitable for a club-house or small hotel, on WAVERLEY PLACE, a few doors west of 5th av., opposite Washington square, a 50-feet-front house, with a new 50-feet brick stable in rear. The house has a picture-gallery, extension dining-room, billiard-room, &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURNISHED,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS $12,000, trust funds, to loan at six per cent. for five years, on New-York City improved real estate; legal expenses only.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., one of the finest locations in the City, four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x50x100, with or without furniture. Address E. W. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st.; one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NINE LOTS OF ground with extensive buildings thereon, suitable for a sugar-house, foundry, or manufactory, situate on King st., adjoining Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., having a water front of more than two hundred feet. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, JR., or A. B. ARNOLD, No. 119 Broadway, (Room No. 30,) New-York.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FOR SALE,
The elegant property known as
"NORWOOD,"
situate on Front st., Plainfield, the late residence of Isaac L. Platt, deceased; contains about fifteen acres, in three parcels. Will be sold separate or entire, at a very low valuation, to close the estate. This property is well known as one of the finest properties in the City of Plainfield or its vicinity; a most desirable location for a gentleman's home, and with a certain rise in value with the growth of the city. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine st.

REAL ESTATE IN LENOX.
The undersigned will attend to the buying, selling and leasing of real estate in Lenox, Pittsfield, and vicinity. Refers to Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, and Samuel G. Ward, Esq., New-York.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR.
Lenox, Mass., March 1, 1876.

IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or rent, the property of William Green; a handsome, well-furnished brick house, in complete order, with all modern improvements; gas and spring water throughout; sloping lawn; garden well fruited; situation unusually fine, extended prospect; perfectly healthy; neighborhood particularly desirable; horse, carriages, and cow furnished if desired; possession given immediately. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PIECES OF improved and unimproved property at Riverdale, on the Hudson; this property can now be bought low, and as the Park Commissioners will lay out this district as a Park, it is now a good time to invest. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Riverdale, or HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, ten rooms each, situated on high ground; five and ten minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Depot. For particulars apply personally or by letter to owner, WILLIAM LEROY, White Plains Road, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AT ENGLEWOOD, CONVENIENT TO DEPOT—Completely furnished house, garden, grounds, (five acres,) billiard-room, &c., in perfect order, to a private family for six months at $175 a month; possession immediately. Photograph and particulars with SMITH & TAYLOR, Nos. 76 and 78 Leonard st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE residence, with stable and one and one-third acres of land; all modern improvements; unincumbered; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $20,000; would exchange for improved property in this City, same value. Address Box 3,705 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700. R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO GARDENERS.—TO LET, AT MORRISTOWN, fruit garden on shares; vegetable garden free. Address WILLIAM DAVIS, No. 161 West 24th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 12 O'CLOCK M. Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will sell by auction the following DESIRABLE DWELLINGS:

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., and the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels, an unusually well arranged and planned four-story brown-stone English basement residence, about 18x60; lot 100.5 feet; in superb order throughout.
A most eligible location for a physician.

NO. 30 WEST 50TH ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.; a very complete four-story high-stoop brown-stone Columbia College leasehold dwelling, 18 9-12x65; lot 100 feet; handsomely finished and elegantly arranged; ground rent $324 per annum.

NO. 190 WEST 10TH ST.,
between Bleecker and 4th sts., a full size four-story brick and brown-stone house, in good repair, and very conveniently located.

Also,
NO. 446 WEST 34TH ST.,
an excellent three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, 20x46; lot, 98 9-12 feet; all improvements; on 100-foot street; about 450 feet from Elevated Railroad. Terms easy. Permits and particulars at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN N. L. GRIFFEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned assignee of said bankrupt's estate, will offer for sale by public auction, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the unexpired term held by said assignee in three leases of premises, contiguous to each other, situate at the south-east corner of 38th street and 6th avenue, in this City, being about 60 feet fronting 6th avenue and 75 feet fronting 38th street. The premises comprise 3 stores on Sixth avenue and 1 store on 38th street, while the upper part of the premises consists of six several flats, having separate entrances to each flat. The three leases respectively expire on the 1st of May, 1881, and are subject to an aggregate ground rental of $9,500 per annum. The present gross rental received by the assignee from said premises (which are let to good paying tenants) is over $13,000 per annum, but by agreement with the tenants this amount will be reduced by about $1,200 per annum from 1st May next. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers or the undersigned.
NICHOLAS D. HURDER, Assignee, No. 99 Murray street, New-York City.
mh23-1aw3wTh*

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the desirable farm situated in the beautiful valley of Dover Plains, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Station; contains 270 acres, under fine cultivation; has been kept for years as a stock and milk farm; buildings large and all first-class. For a farmer who desires a beautiful home, or a gentleman desiring a Summer residence, where health, pleasant surroundings, fine views, easy access to the City is an object, no finer location can be found.
TERMS OF SALE—Sixty per cent. bond and mortgage for five years. Will be sold, at the same time, eighty head of choice milch cows. For further particulars, address GEORGE T. BELDING, Dover Plains, N.Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M., on the premises, corner of Washington and Railroad avs. and Marble st., Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, plot of thirteen City lots, frontage over 500 feet; good house and barn, only one block from Tremont Depot, fifteen minutes from Grand Central Depot, by express trains, via Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit route; very desirable, splendid investment; perfect title; easy terms.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway. Take 2:30 train, returning at 4:14.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.
Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT.—AT NEW-MILFORD, CONN., "HILLside," a plain, comfortable house, about one half mile from depot, commanding a fine view of the beautiful valley of the Housatonic and the village; the house is shaded by grand old maples; large yard and garden; will rent a fine orchard of choice fruit and furnish pasturage for cow; good accommodations for horses and carriages; no mosquitoes; a paradise for children; rent for the whole, $400; $300 without orchard and pasturage. Address or call upon EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

AT REDUCED RENTS—UNFURNISHED, ELEgant, full-sized houses, Nos. 104 and 121 East 37th, No. 108 West 47th, No. 19 West 48th st.; medium size, No. 106 East 38th, No. 8 West 43d, Nos. 53, 60, 175, and 177 West 45th, No. 71 West 46th, No. 16 East 47th. No. 7 East 49th st.; 100 others. Permits and particulars from J. B. WALLACE, No. 595 6th av.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A FINE, large mansion, in good order; all modern improvements: water, gas, furnace, together with large stable, green-house, fine garden, all kinds of fruit, and twenty-seven lots land; corner of St. Nicholas av. and 152d st.; rent $1,500. Apply to M. H. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—A WELL furnished house, replete with modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; rent, $100 a month. Address Box No. 456 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

NOS. 167 AND 173 EAST 82D ST., NORTH side, west of 3d av.; high ground; three-story and basement, nineteen-feet brown-stone high-stoop; rent $900. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT
NO. 127 WEST 22D ST.
In perfect order and replete with every improvement and convenience; must be seen to be appreciated; rent reasonable to first-class tenant; private family only. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE MANSION ON BARRETTO'S POINT, Twenty-fourth Ward, cheap for a term of years to a good tenant; contains twenty-one rooms; suitable for a Summer boarding-house or private dwelling; high ground and perfectly healthy; very fine water views and the best facilities for bathing and boating. Apply to A. C. STEWART, No. 87 Franklin st.

A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop stone dwelling on
45th st., adjoining 5th av.,
only $1,900.
Offices, No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—AT WINNEpank Station, a large handsome house, beautifully located, with fourteen rooms; gas and water; grounds well laid out; large garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., and within twenty rods of Post Office and depot; rent, $400 per year. S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED RESIDENCE—Twelve miles from City on Erie Railway; graveled drives and roadway; best garden and truck; fishing and boating; forty acres highly cultivated; best fruit and plentiful; for $1,500 rental. Apply to O. VAN DERHOVEN, Passaic, N. J.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FULL-SIZE house, with dining-room extension, to rent at an exceedingly low rent; location near 34th st. and 5th av.; fine paintings and books will be left in the house to a desirable party.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN IRVINGton and Dobb's Ferry, house fully furnished, and grounds, eight acres; good stable and garden; for one or more years, at a very moderate rent.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot, large house, twenty-five rooms, fifteen acres of ground, well stocked with fruit of all kinds; for the season or year. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, FOR FOUR MONTHS, a gentleman's residence, fully furnished; good stable, pair horses, cow, fowls, &c.; three acres ground, garden, and fruit in abundance.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 38TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., $3,000; on 43d st., near Broadway, $2,000; 47th st., near 5th av., $3,000; 48th st., near 5th av., $4,000; also many others; list furnished on application.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

TO RENT—IN A CHOICE LOCATION ON MURray Hill, a medium-sized four-story brown-stone dwelling, elegantly furnished, to a first-class private family of adults only; rent $3,000. Address REX, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON CLINTON AV., New-Brighton, to let for the Summer or year; sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements; about one acre of ground, including a fine croquet lawn. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

SARATOGA.—HOUSE AND STABLE, FURNISHED, to let for the coming season, No. 202 South Broadway, one block from hotels; thirteen rooms, handsomely laid-out grounds. Particulars address W. J. NICHOLS, No. 127 East 46th st.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 42d st., near St. Cloud Hotel; possession immediately; rent, $3,600. Address P. G., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., near 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

NO. 349 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR ELEVATED ROAD—Desirable, medium-size four-story basement dwelling; perfect order; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; only $2,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME, full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence to lease; possession 1st May; rent low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., of V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE; modern improvements; steam heater; thirteen rooms; eleven pantries; rent, $750. Apply to owner on premises, 2,308 2d av., between 118th and 119th sts.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, No. 117 West 32d st.; fine order, containing modern improvements; rent, $1,800. Apply to M. H. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT—Not in the hands of other agents. Apply personally or by note to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of No. 222 West 20th st., with four rooms, pantries, &c. For particulars, inquire of A. W. MURRAY, No. 5 Bible House, Astor place.

TO RENT AT DESIRABLE RATES—HOUSES of all classes and sizes, furnished and unfurnished. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house, with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE three-story high-stoop house, No. 244 East 19th st. Apply on the premises.

AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—TO RENT, A FURnished house, with stable; ice-house filled; $800 for the season. THEODORE E. BALDWIN, 145 5th av.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS. INQUIRE OF J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 71 BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES, LOCATED DIrectly opposite the City Hall Park, the first floor being suitable for an insurance company; the second and third floors for lawyers' offices, being in suites and connected. Apply at the bank, No. 257 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—BASEMENT FLOOR AND SECOND floor, ninety feet deep; top floor, fifty feet deep; No. 405 6th av.; rent low. Inquire at F. ROSENBERG'S, No. 92 7th av.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET—NEAR Cedar st.; splendid location; cheap rents; put in perfect order. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR 18TH st.; large and very desirable.
T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

OFFICES TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, singly or in suites; also basements. Apply on premises, to T. W. ABBOT.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—APply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE.—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

OFFICES, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, to let; also, basement with sub-cellar; low rents. Apply to BOWNE & CO., No. 65 Liberty st.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET—LABORATORY NEAR Union square, to a first-rate gold-worker. Address WILLIAM DAVIS, No. 161 West 24th st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

WHARF, STORE-HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—The business stand of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., occupied for many years for lumber and coal business. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.
HENRY F. VAIL, CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.
The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
HOLDERS of BONDS issued by the above Company, and holders of
DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN BONDS,
desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:
SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, JR., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.
Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN, AND DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILWAY CO. MAIN LINE BONDHOLDERS
Are hereby notified that majorities of all the issues of bonds have been deposited with the Central Trust Company under the reorganization agreement.
The court sits on the 20th inst., at which time the case is expected to be heard, and it is necessary for all outstanding bondholders to deposit their bonds in the Central Trust Company by the 31st inst.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway,
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.,
MARCH 10, 1876. Committee.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.
The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.
D. IRA BAKER.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.
Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
R. DOUD, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, JR., Controller.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS WILL BE purchased at par by A. ISELIN & CO., 48 Wall st., viz:
Indiana Central Railway Company, ten per cent., due Jan. 1, 1876.
Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Oct. 1, 1875.
Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage, due Nov. 1, 1875.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Feb. 1, 1876.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Income Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.
The first mortgage bondholders of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company are requested to sign the bondholders' agreement without delay. Duplicates will be found and can be signed at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York; at the office of M. Baird, No. 1,416 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and at the office of J. F. Bullett, Louisville, Ky.
THOMAS H. DUDLEY,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
THOMAS RUTTER,
Committee of Bondholders.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED IN every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address for explanatory circular and weekly reports,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

NOTICE.—TO EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Before signing so-called bondholders' agreement inform yourselves by reading circular, which can be procured by sending your address to JAMES H. WILSON, Room No. 93 Drexel Building, corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York City.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—AMERICAN, COMMERCE, GLOBE, HOWARD, HOPE, IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS', JEFFERSON, KNICKERBOCKER, LAFAYETTE, PHENIX, SAFEGUARD, and others by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

$125,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in sums of $5,000 and upward. Moderate charges for searching titles. No commission. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 330 WEST 30TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let their second floor to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen at a reasonable price; no other boarders in house; elevated cars, also Broadway stages, stop on corner.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two rooms to let, with or without board. Address B., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 212 WEST 43D ST.—LARGE FURnished rooms, with excellent board, $8 to $10 per week; house and location first class; for gentlemen only.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—PARTIES DESIRING for the Summer furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at Summer prices; references.

ONE SUITE THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, with board; parlor and bedroom newly furnished; No. 153 Madison av., near 32d st.

BOARD.—A LARGE AND VERY PLEASANT EXtension room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING and sleeping rooms for a family or party of gentlemen desiring no other boarders.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH. ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from the middle of April, rooms en suite or singly, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE on second floor; also, single rooms; house first-class; references.

NO. 40 EAST 30TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with private table or without board; breakfast if desired.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgly or en suite; good table. No. 8 East 32d st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; no moving in May.

BOARD WANTED.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH TO obtain a first-class home in a family where there are no other boarders; location between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts.; will pay $3,000; best City references given and required. Address E. P. G., Post Office Box No. 1,438, New-York.

WANTED—BY A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN A small bedroom, with board, in a private English or American family; no tenement; location 6th to 9th av., 23d to 42d st. Address, with terms, CLOTHIER, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; bath, gas, rooms warmed by furnace heat or grate fire; nice neighborhood; quiet house; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 71 West 10th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BEDroom, second floor, bath-room adjoining, closets, &c, to one or two gentlemen, without board; breakfast if required. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARlor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED LARGE square room, third floor; southern exposure; all conveniences; gentlemen only; $6 per week. No. 32 East 10th st., between Broadway and University place.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, No. 33 East 29th st.; rooms southern exposure, very pleasant; neighborhood the best; small private family.

MRS. WILLIS, NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., has a front parlor, with fourth floor rooms, to let; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.
42D ST.,
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.
This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
will be managed by Mr. B. H. PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.
All communications will be hereafter addressed, WAUMBEK HOUSE, Jefferson, N. H.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, on the morning of the 18th day of March, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts—		
Loans	$342,871 86	
Discounts	1,181,985 25—	$1,524,857 11
Due from Directors of the Bank, included in loans and discounts	121,990 00	
Overdrafts		744 98
Due from Trust Companies, State and National Banks	129,785 34	
Due from private banks and brokers, call loans	350,000 00—	479,785 34
Real estate		8,099 00
United States stocks		5,000 00
United States legal tender notes and circulating notes of National Banks	143,667 56	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks in course of Exchange	128,934 06	
Fractional currency	11,500 00	
Gold	12,267 20—	296,368 82
Furniture and fixtures	11,700 00	
Current expenses	8,354 51—	20,054 51
Total		$2,334,909 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in cash	$500,000 00
Undivided profits	44,281 14
Due depositors on demand	1,440,001 65
Due to Trust Companies, State and National banks	350,451 97
Unpaid dividends	175 00
Total	$2,334,909 76

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.:
ROBERT SCHELL, President, and THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
ROBERT SCHELL, President,
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally sworn and subscribed to by both deponents on the 22d day of March, 1876.
SPENCER C. DOTY, Notary Public, New-York County.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A 1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFIces to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THURSDAY EVENING, March 23,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
FRIDAY, positively last night of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
SATURDAY EVENING, positively last time of the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
The next of the series of
STANDARD COMEDIES AND PLAYS
will be Planche's exquisite comedietta, entitled the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
and Morton's brilliant comedy of
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Both of which will be presented on
MONDAY EVENING, March 27,
with appropriate scenery, costumes, and appointments.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
as Viscount de Ligney and Mr. Woodcock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Commences 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
EVERY NIGHT,
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham, in their original personations, as acted fifteen weeks to crowded houses.
PIQUE! Matinee SATURDAY at 1:30.
. Seats may be secured twenty days ahead.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.....Messrs SHOOK & PALMER
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
The greatest of the current New-York successes,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the favorite artiste,
Miss ROSE EYTINGE,
in the title rôle. Other characters by a specially selected cast, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Studley, J. W. Collier, Theodore Hamilton, H. F. Daly, W. Seymour, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and S. Wright, and Mesdames C. DeLange, Meta Bartlett, and Lillian Cleves. All the beautiful scenes of the first, second, fourth and fifth acts, used at the Union Square Theatre, will be used here. Matinée, Saturday, at 2 o'clock.
The management are delighted to be able to announce the re-engagement for one week of the favorite actor,
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will appear MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MATT MORGAN..............................Manager
GREAT SUCCESS. MINNIE PALMER, the Dramatic Fay.
THE BRILLIANT BURLESQUE. | THE PIQUE FAMILY. A Play on the Daly. | THE BRILLIANT BURLESQUE.
ADMIRAL DOT and a MAGNIFICENT COMPANY.
Triumph of the Ideal Vaudeville.
Topknot's Dilemmas. The Wrong Man. The Pique Family.
N. C. GOODWIN, JR., the greatest living mimic.
Popular prices. Seats secured one week in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Kittie O'Neil, Bobby Newcomb, three Turners; Louise, The Drummer Girl; Cony and Fox, Harry Bryant, and Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

FINE ARTS.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES,
NO. 845 BROADWAY,
FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
OF
MR. WM. H. WEBB'S
COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,
including original modern oil-paintings, among which the following distinguished artists are represented by choice and important examples, viz.:
F. X. Winterhalter, Carl Becker, F. R. Meyerheim, B. C. Koekkoek, K. Von Enhuber, Prof. Geyer, E. Frère, J. W. Preyer, E. Verboeckhoven, G. Flugger, F. Adam, A. Schreyer, O. Achenbach, Meyer Von Bremen, F. Hess, L. Escosura, L. Robbe, H. Salentin, J. P. Hasenclever, Carl Hubner, A. Tiedman, S. Jacobson, A. Blomers, D. Col, L. Brillouin, A. Ortmans, B. Desgoffe, H. Herzog, E. Leutze, Daniel Huntington, J. F. Kensett, G. Inness, R. Gignoux, Woodville, Mignot, Oddie, Doughty, and others.
To be sold at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, at 7:30 o'clock, by
HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE WEEKLY meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. THERON C. LELAND, Esq., will lecture on THE SPELLING OF THE FUTURE. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 26 Warren st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon.
HENRY COGGILL, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.
The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.
THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.
SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF, SIXT. CARL KAPFF, CHARLES SCHEDLER, } Executors.
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA VICTORIA KIDDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.
E. H. MOERAN, Executor.
S. R. TRESIDDER, Proctor for Executor.
mh2-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER, JACOB C. BOGERT, STEPHEN H. V. MOORE, } Executors.
n18-1aw6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.
SATURDAY, March 25, FIRST MATINEE of FERREOL.

CHICKERING HALL.
BULOW RECITALS.
TO-DAY, at 2, FIRST BEETHOVEN MATINEE. VON BULOW will play Sonata Patetica, opus 13; Adagio con Variazioni, opus 31; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 1 in E flat; Sonata quasi Fantasia, opus 27, No. 2 in C sharp minor; Sonata, opus 110, in A flat; Fantasia, opus 77, fifteen variations; Fuga ed Andante, finale on a theme of the Sinfonia eroica, opus 35 in E flat.
FRIDAY, March 24, LAST BEETHOVEN NIGHT. VON BULOW will play Sonata, opus 101, in A major; Sonata, opus 106, in B flat; twenty-three variations on a waltz by Diabelli, opus 120, Beethoven's last piano work.
SATURDAY, LAST BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
MONDAY, March 27, CHOPIN NIGHT.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schubert's, No. 23 Union square; No. 114 Broadway. Chickering pianos used by VON BULOW.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 23, AT 2.
FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8,
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MISS ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.
SUITE No. 1 in C, (first time)..........BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan..........WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica), Op. 53..........BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new)..........RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
FINE FAUST OUVERTURE..........WAGNER
Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SIXTH WEEK of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy.
BRASS.
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENINGS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
Box-office open 8 to 4. | Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Balcony, 50 cents. | Secure seats ahead.
"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

GILMORE. 22D REGIMENT ARMORY.
SECOND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
GILMORE,
and the famous
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
at the
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50c., for sale at the door.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Matinée To-day at 2.
MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.
Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.
New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
Second week of the very successful satire, by Kenward Philp,
P. E. A. K. E. R.
A new and laughable sketch by G. L. Stoute, entitled
LOST IN NEW-YORK.
A new sketch by Mr. Harry G. Richmond, entitled
DIME NOVEL HEROES.
The champion cannon-ball performer, James Messenger.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
THIS DAY,
EVENING AT 8. Three pieces. F. S. CHANFRAU in THE FIRST NIGHT, and O'FLANAGAN AND THE FAIRIES, with MAT OF THE IRON HAND. | MATINEE AT 2. ALABAMA JUBILEE SINGERS in their wonderful songs in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TO-NIGHT. STANDARD HALL,
Y. M. H. A. BROADWAY AND 42D ST.
LECTURE AND MUSIC.
Prof. EUGENE LAWRENCE will lecture on
THE FOUNDING OF A REPUBLIC.
Music by eminent artists.
Admission, 50 cents; tickets for sale at the door.

CHICKERING HALL TO-NIGHT.
CHARLES ROBERTS, JR.
in Humorous and Dramatic Readings, assisted by the Æolian Quartet and Mr. S. B. Whitely, Organist. Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, 39 Union square and No. 162 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

DR. JOHN LORD,
On EDMUND BURKE,
ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, 11:30 o'clock.
Remaining four lectures, $2.

LECTURES.

A NEW LECTURE, BY A NEW LECTURER.—Rev. J. D. HERR will lecture in the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-NIGHT, (March 23,) subject, THE HOBBIES WE RIDE. Doors open at 7:30. Lecture at 8. Admittance, 25c.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the towns of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and all other buildings, all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER, Solicitors for complainant.

PAWN-BROKER'S SALE.
JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, at No. 59 New-Bowery, a large assortment of fine gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c., &c. BY order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st. To commence at 11 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE MACHINERY, LUMber, upholstery materials, trucks, &c., &c., of ALEXANDER STEIN, bankrupt, will be sold on or before April 12, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the factory No. 109 Attorney st. For further information apply to M. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee, Nos. 23 and 25 Elizabeth st., New-York.

CRIMES AND BLUNDERS.

A ROBBERY BY DAYLIGHT.

A HARLEM JEWELER BOUND AND GAGGED IN HIS STORE BY SIX RUFFIANS—JEWELRY TO THE AMOUNT OF $2,250 CARRIED OFF—THE DEED PERPETRATED IN BROAD DAY.

A daring robbery, accompanied by a murderous assault, was perpetrated in broad daylight yesterday in Harlem. William Koontz, proprietor of a small, but well-stocked jewelry store at No. 2,068 Third avenue, was, shortly after 1 P. M., beaten to insensibility in his store and afterward bound and gagged by six men, who carried off $2,250 worth of jewelry. Soon after the departure of the robbers Mr. Koontz recovered from the effects of the assault, and, being relieved from the cords that bound his person by people who found him in a helpless condition, informed the Police of the circumstances of the robbery. His statements were substantially as follows: Early yesterday morning a young man visited the store and expressed a desire to purchase an eight-day clock for an oyster saloon which he alleged was about to be opened in the neighborhood. Mr. Koontz showed the young man several time pieces, but the latter, after an apparently close examination of each, was not satisfied, and suggested to Mr. Koontz to send down town for a clock that would suit. The jeweler, unwilling to lose a sale that promised a handsome profit, sent his father, an aged man, to the wholesale establishment where he usually purchased his goods. The young man then left, promising to call again. At 1:10 o'clock the same young man re-entered the store, accompanied by an older and taller man, roughly dressed, and expressed a desire to be shown a particular clock which he had seen during his first visit. Mr. Koontz produced the time piece, and in compliance with a request took it outside of the counter and placed it against the opposite wall, in order to give a precise idea of its appearance when in position. While his back was turned and his hands upraised, supporting the clock, he was dealt a murderous blow on the crown of the head, which instantly felled him to the floor. Awakening from the stupor caused by the blow Mr. Koontz found himself in an intermediate room directly back of the store, securely bound and gagged, while in the store, which was darkened, were six men engaged in emptying the jewelry trays of their contents. Mr. Koontz struggled to release his mouth from the gag, and in doing so, cut his face. His efforts to regain liberty attracting the attention of the men, two of the ruffians ran into the room, and pointing revolvers at his head threatened to blow his brains out if he dared to make the slightest outcry. While the two men were thus rendering him powerless their four companions continued their work of robbing the place, and having taken nearly every article of any value from the show cases, walked back to the rear room, opened the door leading to the hallway, and through the latter made their exit to the street. No sooner had Mr. Koontz lost sight of the retreating forms of the gang than he succeeded in gaining an upright position. Having reached the door of the back room he crossed the hallway and made a noise at the opposite door leading to the apartments of Mr. M. Mager, who rents the southern side of the first floor as a shoe store and residence. The shoemaker opened the door and stood amazed at the appearance of young Koontz, but, recovering from his surprise, he set to work untying the gag and the cords that bound the arms and legs of the jeweler.

It is evident that the robbers had planned their work in a thorough manner. Twenty watches, twelve of which were gold, were the first articles the ruffians appropriated, and next, large trays, containing gold rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, earrings, and numerous other articles were emptied of their contents. In the schedule furnished Sergt. Osborn, of the Twelfth Precinct, the total value of the jewelry taken was summed up at $2,250. Inspector Thorne, having been apprised of the robbery, detailed a large detachment of officers to work the case and arrest all suspicious persons. Late in the afternoon three professional thieves, well known to the Police, were arrested and locked up.

MR. BARRETT'S DEPARTURE.

HIS BUSINESS AFFAIRS BEING INVESTIGATED—STATEMENTS OF HIS ATTORNEY AND LATE PARTNER.

The reports in relation to the flight of Mr. William C. Barrett, on account of the condition of his business affairs, created a painful sensation among all who had been acquainted with him, as he was universally supposed to be honest and trustworthy in the highest degree. Mr. Nevin W. Butler, with whom he left a power of attorney to settle his business complications, said yesterday that Mr. Barrett departed in an almost insane condition of mind, and had left all his papers with him. All the papers left were in a very complicated condition, Mr. Butler said, and it would take a long time to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the exact condition of Mr. Barrett's affairs. Mrs. Barrett had promised that her husband should send on a full statement so as to aid Mr. Butler, if Mr. Barrett's mind should become sufficiently settled after his arrival in France. So far as Mr. Butler knew, there was no foundation for the reports of fraudulent irregularities. Mr. Barrett's business matters were certainly in a confused condition, but the case at this time presented simply the aspect of a man who had always borne an excellent reputation being obliged to go abroad and leave his business matters, which he has long been unable to properly attend to, in an apparently almost inextricable condition of confusion. As to the transfer to Mr. Butler of the mortgage executed by the widow of Charles G. Halpine, ["Miles O'Reilly,"] Mr. Butler said that it had been made in good faith to him by Mr. Barrett to secure a loan, and that he had merely taken the mortgage as a precaution in the event of Mr. Barrett's death. His confidence in Mr. Barrett had always been unbounded, and he should be loth to believe that he had had any criminal intent to defraud. As soon as the papers were straightened out a public statement would be made.

Mr. Amasa A. Redfield, of the law firm of Redfield & Hill, successors of the firm of Barrett, Redfield & Hill, of which Mr. Barrett was the senior partner, said that he had nothing new to communicate, as Mr. Barrett's business was in the hands of Mr. Butler.

Mr. Barrett, as Trustee under the will of Abraham R. Mesier, conveyed to Luther Redfield, of Tarrytown, (said to be a relative of Mr. Amasa A. Redfield, Mr. Barrett's former partner,) on Oct. 2, 1875, a piece of property on the north side of East Thirty-fourth street, near Second avenue, in consideration of $10,000. On a bond offered by J. Nelson Tappan, the present City Chamberlain, on Feb. 6, 1875, for the faithful performance of his duties, Messrs. William C. Barrett and Luther Redfield were offered as sureties in the sum of $200,000 each. The Controller was not satisfied of the responsibility of these and other sureties on the bond, and a new one, with other names substituted, was presented and accepted.

Inquiry was made yesterday of Judge Butler H. Bixby and ex-Alderman Joseph Menheimer relative to the reports that Mr. Barrett had spent large sums of money in advancing the interests of the Apollo Hall organization. Judge Bixby characterized the reports as untrue, and Mr. Monheimer, who was a member of the Apollo Hall Finance Committee, said that Mr. Barrett's largest contribution was $100, and that the small amounts of his subscriptions was a matter of comment among the other leaders.

A singular fact which remains to be explained in reference to Mr. Barrett's real estate transactions is that, for the consideration of $1, he on the 15th inst. conveyed to Daniel Torrance the premises on the south side of Thirty-ninth street, 235 feet west of Lexington avenue, of the dimensions of 20 by 28.9, and premises on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue, 25 by 98.9; and on the 17th inst. gave a mortgage on this identical property to Spencer Campbell Thomson, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Torrance is the President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and in response to inquiries at the office of the company yesterday, information was given that he was out of town. Neither Mr. Thomson nor any representative of him could be found.

No order of arrest in any civil proceeding was applied for against Mr. Barrett, for the reason that no proceedings looking to a suit had been instituted against him, there being perfect confidence in his integrity, and no suspicion that he was about to leave the country. If he has converted trust funds to his own use he cannot be extradited therefor, unless it can be shown that he has committed forgery, a breach of trust not being an extraditable offense.

In reference to Mr. Barrett's alleged speculations in Pacific Mail stocks, no information could be gotten yesterday, and a well-known Director of the company, who knows all about the speculation in its stock, says that he never heard or knew of Mr. Barrett being interested in it.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

A FACTORY FOR THE MAKING OF JUPITER POWDER BLOWN TO PIECES—THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named David Riehl, aged eighteen years, who is employed in a factory at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester County, carried on by Messrs. Wagner & Hubner for the manufacture of Jupiter powder, threw a lighted match upon the bench or table he was using, and ignited some of the loose explosive material manufactured there. An explosion immediately followed, which blew out the end of the building above the first story, and the young man who caused it was blown out of the building, and fell into the river at a considerable distance, without his legs, while other parts of his body were scattered in various directions. Mr. David Huber, who had an interest in the concern, and acted as foreman, leaped from the window on discovering the fire, but the explosions followed so quickly that he was burned about his face and hands. It is believed, however, that he will recover. He is about twenty-three years old, unmarried, and lives at Washingtonville, about quarter of a mile from the scene. Charles Witter, an employe about twenty years old, also a resident of Washingtonville, was fortunately in an outbuilding at the time of the first explosion, and escaped with slight injuries. William Westford, aged about twenty years, married, and a resident of Washingtonville, was at work in the packing-house and was badly burned. Charles Schreider, about twenty-five years old, was burned and mutilated in a shocking manner, and died about 7 o'clock last night in great agony. Charles Ventheim, another employe in the packing-room, was blown to atoms. Part of the skull, some teeth, a portion of a leg, and pieces of flesh were all that was found of his remains.

There were three buildings, the factory being a large two-story frame building, erected about two years ago for the accommodation of picnic parties, society festivities, &c., and was known as the Bronx River Park, immediately above the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. About fifty feet south of the factory was a frame building about fifteen feet square, used as a store-room. This building was blown to pieces, not even a foundation-stone being left in its position, while the earth beneath to the depth of about ten feet was scooped out by the force of the explosive material. Fragments of the building were blown for about one-eighth of a mile. The ice-house, a short distance from the storeroom, was also completely demolished. Coroner Hughes, of Yonkers, investigated the circumstances attending the loss of life. According to the testimony of Charles Witter, there appeared to have been great recklessness in the management of the concern, the workmen being in no manner restrained from smoking in the rooms where the dangerous compound was manufactured.

RED TAPE FOR DEAD PEOPLE.

THE BODY OF A DROWNED WOMAN ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN THE EAST RIVER FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

At noon on Tuesday the body of a woman, about thirty years old, dressed in dark clothes, and dark bonnet, with black hair and florid complexion, was found drowned in the slip at Pier No. 15 East River, next to the Wall Street Ferry Dock. A rope was fastened around the woman's waist, and the body tied to the bulkhead. It remained in that condition until 11:50 o'clock yesterday, when a wagon from the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction carried it to the Morgue. During the whole of Tuesday and yesterday morning the sides of the dock were crowded with persons attracted by the horrible spectacle. On Tuesday evening the body was identified by Mr. Edward Young, watchman in Prentice's stores, residing at No. 12 Furman street, Brooklyn, as that of his wife, Rose Young, who had left home on Monday afternoon. Mr. Young asked the river Police who had charge if he could take his wife's body out of the water, and was informed that he could not until the Coroner had given permission. Mr. Young, who was utterly broken down by his sad loss, remained on the dock all night watching his wife's body, and yesterday morning went to the Coroners' office, where he found that Coroner Croker had taken charge of the case. On the Coroner proceeding to the dock with Mr. Young, they found that the dead wagon had just left, taking the body of Mrs. Young to the Morgue. Coroner Croker gave Mr. Young a permit to have his wife's body taken home. In reference to the action taken by the Police in the matter, the following facts form a plain statement of the case: Owing to the body being in the water, the case came under the cognizance of the Harbor Police. Roundsman Curtin, of the Harbor Police, at 2:15 o'clock on Tuesday sent from the First Precinct, in New street, by the Fifth Precinct, the following dispatch to Capt. James Irving, commanding the river boat lying at Pier No. 29 North River:

We have drowned woman at Pier No. 15 East River. ROUNDSMAN CURTIN.

At 4:40 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a messenger came to the First Precinct Station from Capt. Irving, of the River Boat, requesting the transmission of the following dispatch:

To Central Office:

Notify Coroner we have dead body in the water at Pier No. 15 East River.

The dispatch was received at Central Office at 4:54 o'clock, and Doorman Stewart at once notified Clerk Toal, of the Coroners' office. By that time, however, the Coroners had left the office to proceed on their usual business, and Clerk Toal took the responsibility of telegraphing to the office of the Charities and Correction Commissioners for the dead wagon to remove the body to the Morgue. The wagon did not do so, however, as before stated, until noon yesterday. It is claimed by the Police that they cannot take a drowned body from the water unless by the permission of the Coroner. The law defining the duties of Coroners and their prerogatives is found in chapter 462 of the Laws of 1871. Section 1 of the chapter gives Coroners the power to hold inquests in all cases where death has resulted from violence or casualty or without medical attendance. Sections 2 and 3 of the chapter read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of any citizen who may become aware of the death of a person who shall have died in the manner stated in section 1 of this act, to report such death forthwith to one of the Coroners or to any Police officer, and such Police officer shall, without delay, notify the Coroner of such death, and any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to report such death to the Coroner shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Prison not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding $100, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any person, except the Coroner, who shall willfully touch, remove or disturb the body of any one who shall have died in the manner described in section 1 of this act, or who shall willfully touch, remove, or disturb the clothing or any article upon or near such body without an order from the Coroner shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Prison not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

In reference to the death of Mrs. Young, Mr. Young relates that when he received his salary on Monday he gave his wife $12 to come to this City to do some shopping for his children. She came here and visited a friend, Mrs. Keown, of No. 133 Mott street, who put her in a car on her way home at 9:30 o'clock on Monday night. It is thought that during the blinding storm of Monday night she missed her way and walked overboard. She was thirty years old and a native of Ireland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Luther A. Johnson, druggists, of No. 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to J. E. Davidson yesterday.

The payment of a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the defunct Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank will begin to-day at William A. Butler's office, No. 892 Third av.

Henry H. Smith, W. A. Mills, W. H. Burras, and James H. Sackett have petitioned to throw the firm of Sackett & Miller, clothiers, at No. 6 Fourth avenue, into bankruptcy, and the order is returnable on Saturday. Their claims amount to $15,421, the largest being that of Henry H. Smith for $12,589 53.

Harris, Richmond & Shafer, importers of clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, at No. 550 Broadway, have been adjudged bankrupts by Register Fitch on the petition of eighteen creditors, among whom are Brooke & Co., Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Holbrook & Co., Forstman & Co., Danforth, Clark & Co., Yutte & Co., Williston, Knight & Co., and the Brookfield Linen Company. The petitioning creditors hold claims amounting to $66,000, the principal claims being Brooke & Co.'s £8,700, Forstman & Co.'s $4,185 30, Danforth, Clark & Co.'s $3,359. The liabilities of the firm are said to be over $150,000.

OPENING DAY AT RIDLEY & SONS'.

Edward Ridley & Sons, Grand and Allen streets, held their opening of French Spring pattern hats and bonnets yesterday, and the exhibition will be continued to-day. Their stock comprises a very large assortment of straw bonnets of all kinds and colors, both trimmed and untrimmed. Among the most conspicuous elements of the trimmed bonnet department are the handsome and delicate tints of the feathers, flowers, and silks with which the frames are adorned. They are trimmed in a great variety of ways. One bonnet is covered with écru lace, bound with a deep écru mohair galloon, and the crown surrounded by a wreath of white flowers. A long spray falls down the back over lace ends. A white chip bonnet is bound with black velvet, and tastefully trimmed on the outside of the brim with puffed écru silk and on the inside with a crimson bow with flowers in the centre. Down the back fall crimson and lace bows, and around the crown is a wreath of fine white flowers. Another bonnet is simply trimmed with pale blue ostrich tips and silk in the same shade. The very large stock of untrimmed hats comprises every kind of straw, Leghorn, and paragon chip—a new material—and the prices range from $2 50 to $5. French chips are from $1 75 to $3 50; Swiss chips, in different colors, are abundant. This establishment has also on hand a great variety of children's Normandy and French caps, very prettily trimmed, in all colors. There is an extensive assortment of ribbons, flowers, trimming silks, birds' wings, and ostrich tips in most beautiful shades. In addition to the millinery department, a suit department may be visited, and silk suits bought at from $45 to $80, while suits in woolen goods are rated at from $10 to $35. A boot and shoe department, which has but lately been enlarged, and an assortment of gloves, sunshades, laces, and numberless fancy articles are also part of the house.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A RAPID-TRANSIT SCHEME OPPOSED.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT REGARDING THE CONFIRMATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The matter of confirming the report of the Rapid-transit Commissioners was brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Messrs. Samuel J. Jelliffe and James Emott spoke in favor of a confirmation of the report. They claimed that there was no provision in the statute requiring notice to be given to the property-holders of the appointment of Commissioners to determine whether a railroad ought to be constructed. Again, the statute only required notice of the confirmation of the report. The counsel also argued the regularity of the proceedings throughout, and showed the desirability of having a rapid-transit road, claiming that the opposition of a few interested property-holders should not overbalance regard for the public welfare and accommodation.

John E. Parsons, on behalf of the property-holders, opposed the confirmation of the report, contending that by the constitutional amendment of 1875, and the act under which these proceedings were taken, the property-holders were entitled to an appearance upon the application for the appointment of Commissioners, more particularly with regard to the provisions of the order of reference to the Commissioners; that no such opportunity was given them, and for that reason the proceedings were invalid. He also claimed that all the testimony before the Commissioners made it perfectly clear that the damage to property would infinitely outweigh any public benefit to be gained by this structure, and also showed that the structure was utterly inadequate to any suitable purposes of rapid transit, and will so interfere with Third avenue as to destroy it as a thoroughfare; and, inasmuch as the Gilbert Railroad is to go on Second avenue, and the present rapid-transit road runs through Fourth avenue, that section of the City will be cut off from any thoroughfare. Mr. Parsons contended further that if a franchise of the enormous value which this company was trying to obtain was to be given, compensation should be made, if not to the property-holders at whose expense the franchise was granted, at all events to the City. He insisted that the Commissioners had given a shifting right to the railroad company to construct their road, either on the sidewalk or in the street, and that that was no such election as the statute required—it being a very important consideration bearing on the question whether the road should be built on the sidewalk or on the street. So far as concerned part of the route, the Commissioners had determined that the road ought not to be constructed; and, inasmuch as the sole question was whether the road as a whole should be built, the determination that it should not in part be constructed operated, Mr. Parsons claimed, as an adverse decision by them. The Commissioners' report showed that not only no due hearing was given to the property-holders, but it also made affidavit that they failed entirely to consider the only questions which should really control their judgments—that is, whether this plan of rapid transit is feasible and desirable, and whether the Third avenue route was the most equitable route for the purpose. Mr. Parsons claimed that it was the Mayor's Commissioners who should locate and establish the route, and the act required this to be done within sixty days—the consent of the property-holders and the determination of the Supreme Court Commissioners to be obtained meantime—and, as that time had gone by, the proceedings were illegal.

Joseph H. Choate followed in support of Mr. Parsons, speaking in behalf of a number of the owners of property along Pearl street. This street, he claimed, would be closed to traffic should the proposed scheme of railway be accepted.

Henry E. Davies and James Emott then spoke in rejoinder to the statements made by the counsel for the property-holders. The briefs of the counsel were then handed up. Decision was reserved.

FIRE STATISTICS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning, President Perley in the Chair. The report of the Fire Marshal, which was read and adopted, stated the number of fires during the month of February to have been 112, involving an aggregate loss of $2,539,498. Of this sum, $505,014 was on buildings, and $2,034,484 on stock. The uninsured loss was $12,710, of which $9,355 was on the buildings. The great fire on Broadway on the night of Feb. 8 involved a loss of $2,325,067, which was fully covered by an aggregate insurance of $2,821,400. In connection with this fire, the Marshal reported that he had not yet completed his investigation into its origin. The report announced the conviction of John J. Long and Thomas Dennon for arson in setting fire to the premises No. 113 West Twenty-third street, on Jan. 20. Long was sentenced to six years' and Dennon to seven years' imprisonment. Christopher Waelfe, for arson, had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. A resolution was adopted, upon the recommendation of John H. Emerick, Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, directing the connection of the wires of the Automatic Telegraph Company with the head-quarters of the Fire Department. Assistant Engineer James Hamilton, of engine No. 12, was promoted to be Engineer of engine No. 6. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to advertise for proposals for the erection of hose-towers upon sixteen engine houses. These towers will be about fifty feet high, and similar in construction to the cupola surmounting the house at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, and will be used for drying hose.

A FORCED MARRIAGE IN COURT.

An action was brought a few days ago, in the Marine Court, by Teresa Fouhey, by Samuel G. Barnard, guardian ad litem, against Richard McGuire, to recover $20,000 damages for alleged seduction and breach of promise of marriage. It appears from the complaint an acquaintance was made with the defendant at a boarding-house in Madison street, in May, 1875, which, during the year ripened into a mutual affection and a promise of marriage, which the defendant refused to perform. At the instance of her counsel, S. G. Barnard, an order of arrest was issued by Judge McAdam, and McGuire, who is employed in Crosby's establishment, in Pearl street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Murphy, and bail was fixed at $2,000. The plaintiff, who is a young girl about eighteen years of age, and of very prepossessing appearance, was in the Order of Arrest Department, weeping bitterly over her situation, when McGuire was brought in. She expressed a willingness to stay all legal proceedings if McGuire would fulfill his promise of marriage, and the alternative of a term in jail being held before him, he at last reluctantly consented. The parties, with the Deputy Sheriff and counsel, proceeded to the Mayor's office, but no one could be found there to perform the ceremony; then to Judge Barrett, who was too busy, and finally to Judge McAdam, where, before a crowded court-room, the marriage was concluded. McGuire was then released from custody, and left the court-room with his wife.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT OLD DEBTS.

Some time in April last year, an enterprise known as "The Racing Association," which was a circus and menagerie combined, was started in Cincinnati, with the object of giving exhibitions throughout the country in opposition to Barnum. After sinking about seventy-five thousand dollars the concern dissolved in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in July last, and was sold out under an attachment. Among the creditors were Messrs. Torrey Brothers, of No. 13 Spruce street, in this City, who, to save themselves from loss, bought in some of the property of the defunct association. Accordingly, a pair of African lions, a jaguar, a llama, three camels, and three white deer were purchased by their agent and forwarded to New-York. By an arrangement with the Park Commissioners the animals were placed with the zoological collection in Central Park, and they have remained there ever since. But as there were already animals of the same kind in the Park, the property of the City, the Commissioners required Messrs. Torrey Bros. to pay for the food consumed by the animals, and they have consequently paid for them at the rate of $15 per month each during the whole time they have occupied their present quarters. On the 1st of the present month they were also informed that they would be required to pay for a bale and a half of hay per week for their other animals. Messrs. Torrey are not now so well satisfied with their scheme to save themselves from loss.

THE WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

A meeting of the Woman's Centennial Union was held in the parlor of Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Gen. Cullom presided. Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, was present and addressed the meeting. While congratulating the ladies of New-York on the success of their work, she said they had felt some alarm lest the accommodations of the Pavilion might not be adequate. Her visit here was made with a view to the execution of a plan for increasing the wall space for the pictures. The principal business done was to organize a number of public entertainments for the benefit of the fund. Arrangements were made for an amateur dramatic performance of the play "For Her Sake," written by Mrs. Imogen Sykes; also for a series of eight lectures at Cooper Institute to interest the working women in their department of the Centennial. A committee of five ladies was appointed to make arrangements for a grand ball to be given at the Academy of Music on the 25th of next month.

THE HOLGADO MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Augusto Moren, brother of the man who was with Senor Holgodo when the latter disappeared some time ago, has been arrested by Detective Davis. Moren is accused by Gerona Fernandez, of Havana, of swindling her out of $31,000, which he received from her for the purpose of buying Havana lottery tickets. Holgado was concerned in the swindle, it is alleged, having been intrusted by Moren with a part of the money. Moren was held in $18,000 bail to answer. His brother sailed from New-York on the Crescent City, which was due in Havana yesterday.

ART MATTERS.

THE WEBB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

A small but choice collection of oil paintings, statuary, bronzes, engravings, &c., has been on view at the Miner Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, during the week. Among the paintings specimens will be found by Oswald Achenbach, Schrever, Vibert, Carl Becker, E. Frére, Winterhalter, Meyer Von Bremen, David Col, Brillouin, Carl Hubner, Desgoffe, J. W. Prever, Hasenclever, Leutze, Kensett, George Inness, W. H. Beard, Mignot, Huntington, Gignoux, and others, with statuary by Prof. Halbig, of Munich; J. Mozier, of Rome, and Hiram Powers. Vibert's work, "The Story," is a striking specimen of his peculiar power. It is solidly painted, richly colored, and highly finished, and possesses a strength of expression which is not always found in works of this class. "The Ruined Gamester," by Gever, in somewhat the same style, is a larger and more ambitious composition, filling the eye and telling its story well enough, but a little too theatrical in treatment. As very frequently occurs in such pictures, the principal figure is the weakest and least worthy of notice. Winterhalter's "Florinde," familiar enough to most persons through the medium of engravings, is a brilliant composition, firm and graceful in drawing and rich in color. The principal figure, it is generally understood, is intended as a portrait of the Empress Eugenie. Carl Becker is represented by "The Petition to the Doge," and "The Masquerade," both fair examples of his style; Oswald Achenbach by a strong landscape; Schreyer by an Eastern scene, and Hasenclever by "The Village Schoolmaster," a work which tells its story in a very unmistakable manner. Our own school is represented by Leutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and Kensett's "White Mountains," one of the best of his many works. The statuary department is not particularly noticeable, the life-size figures being of a decidedly conventional order. The collection as a whole, however, is decidedly above the average, comprising, as it does, works of more than ordinary merit, and such as are rarely offered in an auction room. They will be sold at the gallery on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, the sale commencing at 7:30.

A PORTRAIT FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

One of the contributions to the art department of the Centennial Exhibition will be a remarkable portrait, painted by Mr. Elorriaga, a Spanish resident of New-York. Mr. Elorriaga is of the Spanish-Roman school, and his work is a very creditable example of the class to which it belongs. The subject is an American lady, and is treated as a full-length, nearly of life-size. The flesh tints are pure and true, and the modeling is almost faultless. The coloring is rich, warm, and brilliant. Nothing could be more exquisite than the artistic manipulation of the work. It is never an agreeable task, one should suppose, to paint an elegantly-dressed woman doing nothing in particular but standing for her portrait; but the artist in this instance has managed, by skillful use of gorgeous textures and some perspective, to produce a pleasing picture and a notable work of art. Mr. Elorriaga is one of the coterie of artists whose paintings, produced in Rome or Madrid, have lately drawn so many visitors to the studios at No. 6 Astor place, and his work will certainly be accepted as a meritorious addition to the collection for which it is designed.

EXISTING FREIGHT RATES MAINTAINED.

The managers of the trunk lines of railroad running into New-York and their connections met in this City on March 2, and agreed upon certain rates of freight to be charged on all merchandise from Western points. As the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada and its connections were not represented at the meeting, it became necessary to secure their assent and co-operation to carry the adopted tariff into general effect. With this object a meeting of the parties interested was held in Montreal on the 16th inst., and a long discussion, which lasted during that and the succeeding day, was held. Nothing was accomplished, however, and the meeting was adjourned until the day before yesterday, to meet in this City. On that day the parties again came together at the Grand Central Depot, in the office of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The New-York Central and Hudson River was represented by James H. Rutter, General Freight Agent; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern by John Newell, General Manager, and C. M. Bray, General Freight Agent; the Boston and Albany by William Bliss, General Manager, and H. J. Hayden, General Freight Agent; the Michigan Central by J. M. Joy, President, and Mr. Ledyard, General Superintendent; the Central Vermont by L. Millis, Traffic Superintendent; the Grand Trunk, of Canada, by James Hickson, General Manager; the Great Western, of Canada, by Mr. John Crompton, General Freight Agent, and the Canada Southern, by Mr. Scott, Managing Director, and W. H. Perry, General Freight Agent. A long discussion ensued, but nothing was done, and the conference was again adjourned to meet yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Here an amicable arrangement to maintain all the present rates, except on live stock, was formally entered into. The rate on live stock was reduced on account of its having been found that there were several existing contracts on the part of the Grand Trunk, the other roads deeming it proper to make their rates correspond. It is understood, however, that this agreement is a temporary one only, and that a meeting will be held within three or four weeks, at which it is hoped the question will be definitively settled.

THE BROOKLYN TEMPERANCE CONFLICT.

The conflict between the Brooklyn liquor-dealers and the agents of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches has not abated. A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the affair. In reply to questions asked him, Mr. Cotter denied positively that he had ever received one cent from any man engaged in the liquor business to influence his action against them, or that any other person had received it for him. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That we instruct the Law Committee of the Brotherhood to respectfully ask the Mayor to furnish us with any facts in his possession which relate to our organization or our work, and the names of any party implicated.

Resolved, That we ask from the committee appointed by the Common Council, from the Board of Police and Excise, or from citizens of Brooklyn, the most thorough examination into our plans and methods of work.

Resolved, That we instruct our Law Committee to make the fullest possible investigation of the charges, so far as they relate to our own agents or persons employed by them, and to present to the Common Council Committee or to the public the results of their examination pertaining to the prosecution of complaints against liquor dealers.

HEROISM OF A YOUNG LADY.

Yesterday morning a tramp called at the residence of George Post, on Pamrapo avenue, Bayonne, N. J., and asked if that gentleman was at home. The servant girl responded in the negative when the tramp said he would come inside and wait for him. The girl hastily closed the door and endeavored to prevent his entrance, but the tramp knocked her down and made his way into the parlor, where he began to gather up such articles of value as he could find. Mr. Post's daughter, Leah, a girl about seventeen years old, heard the noise, and learning from the servant girl what the trouble was, went up stairs to her father's room, where she procured a revolver. Coming down again with the weapon in her hand she entered the parlor and ordered the unwelcome visitor to leave, at the same time pointing the revolver at him. The tramp ran.

THE BASE-BALL LEAGUE.

The following is an official announcement of the nines that will be allowed to compete for the base-ball championship this year, the Philadelphia and New-Haven clubs being debarred:

Athletics—Coons, c.; Knight, p.; Fisher, 1st b.; Meyerle, 2d b.; Sutton, 3d b.; Force, s. s.; Hall, l. f.; Eggles, c. f.; Ferguson, r. f.

Boston—McGinley, c.; Josephs, p.; Leonard, 2d b.; Schafer, 3d b.; Wright, s. s.; Parks, l. f.; O'Rourke, c. f.; Manning, r. f.; Whitney, substitute.

Chicago—White, c.; Spaulding, p.; McVey, 1st b.; Barnes, 2d b.; Anson, 3d b.; Peters, s. s.; Glenn, l. f.; Hines, c. f.; Addy, r. f., and Cones, substitute.

Cincinnati—Pierson, c.; Fisher, p.; Gould, 1st b.; Sivcazy, 2d b.; Clack, 3d b.; Kessler, s. s.; Jones, l. f.; Wardell, c. f.; Field, r. f.

Hartford—Allison, c.; Bond, p.; Mills, 1st b.; Burdock, 2d b.; Ferguson, 3d b.; Carey, s. s.; York, l. f.; Remsen, c. f.; Higham, r. f.

Mutuals—Hicks, c.; Matthews, p.; Stark, 1st b.; Craver, 2d b.; Nichols, 3d b.; Hallinan, s. s.; Booth, l. f.; Shanley, c. f.; Boyd, r. f.

St. Louis—Clapp, c.; Bradley, p.; Mack, 1st b.; Batten, 2d b.; McGeary, 3d b.; Pearse, s. s.; Cuthbert, l. f.; Pike, c. f.; Blong, r. f.; Dehlman, substitute.

Louisville—Snyder, c.; Devlin, p.; Carbine, 1st b.; Gerhart, 2d b.; Hague, 3d b.; Fulmer, s. s.; Regan, l. f.; Hastings, c. f.; Bechtel, r. f.; D. Allison, substitute.

THE IMMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY TAX.

The Emigration Commissioners have not yet taken any steps in reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, relative to the illegality of the head-money tax. They will do so, however, as soon as they receive the full text of the opinion rendered by Justice Miller, which they expect in a day or two from Senator Kernan. The board, on receipt of the opinion, will hold a special meeting, and it is probable they will ask the Legislature to call upon Congress to pass an act creating a bureau or department similar to that of Castle Garden, for the protection of immigrants landing at this port. The Cunard Company have notified the board that they will land the steerage passengers by their next steamer at their docks in Jersey City.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Messrs. Cooper, Hewitt & Co. have contributed $500 to the Seventh Regiment Armory fund.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, for Europe, via Queenstown, took out yesterday 25,004 letters and 47 bags of letters.

While Mr. A. Stevens was attending the revival services at the Hippodrome on Tuesday evening he was robbed of a gold watch valued at $175.

Gen. Kilpatrick returned from Washington last night, and will speak to-night at Bridgeport, to-morrow night at Newport, and Saturday night at Providence.

The closing entertainment of the season of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be given at Standard Hall, corner of Forty-second street and Broadway, this evening.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New-York has been called for April 6, to decide upon the steps to be taken in reference to the future of the bank.

The demolition of the old Burton Theatre, recently used for the United States Courts, was begun yesterday, preparatory to the erection of a new building for the use of the American News Company.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's cable ship Professor Morse sailed yesterday afternoon for Key West, Havana, and the Caribbean Sea, with President Orton and a party of electricians on board.

An International Pigeon Match for $2,000 a side and the championship of America is to be arranged between William Thornton, the champion of England, and A. H. Bogardus, of Chicago, the champion of America.

James Smith, of No. 204 Greene street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, and on the complaint of Officer De Gan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, committed in default of $500 bail to answer for violation of the Lottery laws.

The rooms of Alonzo H. Johnson, at the Hotel Royal, corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, were entered by a sneak-thief on Tuesday evening, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $145. The thief effected an entrance to the rooms through a window on Fortieth street.

Emily Comstock, a servant, residing at No. 121 Canal street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by her former employer, Mr. John Cullis, of No. 74 Rivington street. She was committed in default of bail.

At the meeting of the Department of Charities and Correction yesterday the Medical Superintendent reported that there was satisfactory evidence that a patient named Rachel Duryee had received a severe beating while under the care of Charlotte Courtney, a night attendant, and dismissal of the latter was ordered.

A walking match for a stake is to be arranged between Edward Mullen, of this City, and William Brown, of Providence. The distance is ten miles, and the race will take place either in this City or at Attleboro, Mass. In April, 1874, they walked ten miles for the so-called championship of America. The race ended in a draw, although both pedestrians are reported as having covered the ten miles inside of one hour and twenty-six minutes.

Agents and messengers of the American Express Company while on duty will present a warlike appearance hereafter. Pistols are to be furnished on all important routes at transfer points, to offices distant from the station, and to offices where trains are to be met after dark. Each pistol is to be furnished with a belt, and the agent or messenger having money in charge must wear the same outside of all clothing, ready for immediate use.

An exciting 200-yard foot race took place of Mott Haven, N.Y., yesterday, between James McMillan, of White Plains, and Richard Gardiner, of Yorkville. The stakes were $250 a side. McMillan took the lead after running fifty yards, when odds of $10 to $6 were offered that he would win. After the contestants had ran 100 yards, Gardiner put on a tremendous burst of speed and came up with his competitor. An exciting struggle ensued, but McMillan, when within twenty yards of the goal, took the lead, and, in spite of the efforts of Gardiner, breasted the tape-line line first, and then fell into a fainting fit. The time given out by the judges was 25¼ seconds.

BROOKLYN.

John Conway, an expressman, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 923 De Kalb avenue, was found dead in Monroe street, near Ralph avenue, on Tuesday night.

Deputy United States Marshal Declue yesterday arrested Simon Grey, first mate of the Spanish schooner Charles H. Kelly, on a charge of beating Frederick W. Zeigler, one of the seamen.

The mutilated body found in the water at the foot of Fifty-second street about a week ago was yesterday buried in Potter's Field by order of Coroner Simms, all efforts to identify it having proved unsuccessful.

Charges of neglect were preferred by Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, against Officer Brown and Sergeant Cain for not searching ex-Detective Lovett, who shot himself in a cell. In examining the case yesterday, the Commissioners decided that the Captain was himself in charge of the station at the time, and dismissed the complaint.

The third trial of the case of Thomas Veron against William R. Taylor, for $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a scaffold, which was had before Justice Neilson and a jury, in the Brooklyn City Court, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000.

Annie Maxwell, who was arrested some time ago by Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, at St. Luke's Hospital, in New-York, charged with having stolen a watch and some other articles, valued at $60, from Thomas Hillgrove, in December, 1874, was tried and found guilty yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Sullivan, of No. 17 Meserole street, Brooklyn, E. D., was arrested yesterday morning on suspicion of having murdered his wife. Information was given to the Police during Tuesday evening that Sullivan and his wife had quarreled, and that the woman had been severely injured and was dying. Detective Ennis found Mrs. Sullivan, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 97 Union avenue, with her head badly cut. Justice Obernier committed Sullivan for examination on Friday.

LONG ISLAND.

The District Grand Committee of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Suffolk County met at Riverhead on Monday. Sylvester Knapp was re-elected D. D. G. M., and Abner Smith, Secretary.

Since the finding of the Coroner's Jury at Babylon, charging David H. Skidmore, Jr., with setting fire to the dwelling-house of his father at Deer Park on the night of Jan. 29, District Attorney Wickham has been busily at work accumulating evidence against the accused, and, as it appears, against one or two other persons. A witness—Oakley Burling—has been found, who will testify at the trial that David and his brother Carll were seen on the fatal Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, driving in the direction of their father's house.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, Pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at West Brighton, will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday evening next.

The Board of Trustees of the village of Edgewater, at their meeting yesterday, passed upon and ordered paid a large number of outstanding bills and also took steps to notify property-owners whose side-walks were damaged by the late rains, that they must immediately proceed to have them put in order.

Executions have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Richmond County for the collection of the expenses of the various litigations between the rival ferry companies. One of the executions is against Mr. Pendleton personally, two against Mr. Garner's New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, and one against the North Shore Ferry Company. The Sheriff has sixty days to collect the amounts of the executions.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Parkins, an elderly man, stepped into a saloon in Paterson Tuesday night and called for a glass of beer. On obtaining it he poured some powder from a paper into the glass and drank the mixture. Telling the barkeeper to wash the glass carefully before giving anybody else a drink from it, he went out and proceeded to his residence on Pine street, where he was taken sick, and died in a short time. Before dying he said he had taken Paris green.

The public schools of Elizabeth, which have been closed for about two weeks because of the appropriation having been expended, will be reopened to-day. The City Attorney has discovered that the law passed by the present Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any municipal board or branch of Government to exceed its appropriation applies only to obligations incurred in a specific way by disbursing, or voting to disburse, money in excess of the limit of expenditure fixed by law in the appropriation. He claims that the law does not forbid the incurring of obligations in a general way.

Elmer Cole, a milkman residing near Passaic, having been greatly troubled with chicken thieves, determined to set a trap for them. On Tuesday evening he placed a heavily loaded shot-gun inside the door of the coop in such a manner that any one opening the door would be sure to receive the load. Yesterday morning, in company with a friend, he went to examine the coop, and with remarkable absence of mind forgot all about the trap. He opened the door, discharging the gun, and received the whole charge in his breast. It is feared his lungs are perforated, and that he cannot recover.

The Court of Pardons, in session at Trenton yesterday, commuted the sentence of Patrick Ward, the murderer of Robert F. Mires, to imprisonment for life.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat—Fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02¼, spot; $1 02¾, April; $1 07⅝, May; No. 3 do., 90½c.@91c.; Rejected, 79c. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 45c., spot; 47⅞c.@48c., May; Rejected, 39¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 32¾c.@33c., spot; 32½c., April; 34½c., May. Barley quiet but steady at 57c.@60c., spot; 58c., May. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 65. Pork quiet and weak at $22 35, spot; $22 37½c., April; $22 67½, May; $22 90, June. Lard firmer; held higher, at $13 75, spot; $13 77½, April; $13 97½, May. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky firmer; $1 06 bid. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 880 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat ⅛c. higher. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork firmer, but unchanged. Lard higher at $13 80@$13 82½, April; $13 97½@$14, May.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour—Medium Fall Extras and Low Family brands in good demand and pretty firm; other qualities dull; Superfine Fall, $3 25@$3 50; Extra do., $3 50@$3 75; Double Extra do., $4@$4 75; Treble Extra do., $5@$5 75; Family Winter, $6@$6 75. Wheat held firmly above buyers' views: No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; $1 50 bid, March; No. 3 do., $1 40 asked; $1 32 bid. Corn active, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42¾c.@43½c., cash, the latter for strictly fresh; 43¼c., March; 42¾c.@43c., April. Oats firmer but inactive; 34c. bid, cash; 34½c. bid, March. Barley steady and firm for best grades; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@$1; choice Minnesota and Wisconsin, $1 05@$1 15. Rye—No transactions. Whisky better; steadier at $1 06. Provisions unchanged; only a jobbing and order trade. Hogs and Cattle strong and in good demand, but prices unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 head Hogs, 1,100 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 49c.@50c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 37c.@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 73c.@75c. Pork firmer; held higher; $23 bid. Lard active and higher; Steam, $13 50@$13 55, cash; $13 62½, buyer March; $13 50@$13 55, April; $13 87½, May; $14@$14 05, buyer May; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 8¾c., spot; 9¼c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. bid, spot; sales at 12⅛c., buyer March; 12¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides nominally 12⅝c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Butter—Demand good at full prices; choice, 35c.@38c.; good to prime, 30c.@35c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Hogs steady and firm; common to good light, $7 75@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 40@$8 65; receipts, 1,094 head; shipments, 810 head. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, March 22.—Receipts—4,900 bbls. Flour, 17,600 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,900 bbls. Flour, 17,600 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmly held; light speculative inquiry; no sales. Corn—New scarce and higher; sales, 11 cars, on track, at 58c. Oats retailing from wagons at 39c. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 5 cars extra choice Canada at $1 13 to arrive. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominal at $1 09 for city-made.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 456 bales; gross, 463 bales; exports, coastwise, 587 bales; sales, 952 bales; stock, 43,218 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37½c. Resin firm at $1 52½ for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 22—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3½ ℔ cent., which is ½ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States bonds, 1867s, 107⅞; new 5s, 105⅞. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 30.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £305,000.

5:30 P. M.—Home Railway shares closed weaker, and declining.

PARIS, March 22.—Exchange on London 25f. 25c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 82½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,600 bales, of which 3,400 bales were American. Futures firmer; buyers at last night's prices; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 11-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 13-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quieter; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 19-32d. Provisions—Beef, 91s. ℔ tierce. Pork, 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Pork steady at 91s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess, and 83s. for Western Prime Mess. Bacon steady at 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Short Rib. Lard steady at 62s. ℔ cwt. for Prime Western. Cheese steady at 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for choice American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 11-16d. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 53s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed flat; sellers at the lowest prices of the day.

THE BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been more active, but prices are unchanged; very best, 6⅛c.@6½c.; first quality, 5⅛c.@6⅛c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5⅛c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 4c.@4½c.; most sales at 4¾c.@5⅞c. Receipts, 1,352 head; sales, 1,141 head. Hogs have been in fair demand for good grades; Common dull; range, 10¾c.@11⅞c.; a few very choice at 12c. Receipts, 3,957 head. Sheep have been in fair demand at unchanged rates; range, 4½c.@7¾c. Receipts, 1,486 head.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market dull with a downward tendency. Sales of medium to good Steers at $4 35@$4 80; choice to extra, $5 25@$5 80. Shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; market dull, weak, and 10c.@15c. lower on light; 5c.@10c. on heavy; light, $8 15@$8 30; heavy, $8 35@$8 60; Philadelphia, $8 60@$8 87½. Shipments—8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market firm, steady, and prices unchanged.

MECHANICS AND OTHERS who work with edge tools or fire often meet with injuries. Let them apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and all pain and danger cease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—A. C. Barstow, Jr., Mr. Beauclerk, Thomas Biddle, Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss Campbell, Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P., George Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Collins, Angello Cornelli, A. Correa, G. Douglas, W. C. Grant, J. D. Keteltas, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Klapp and child, W. C. Merriam, Lord and Lady Milton and four children, L. Mohr, John G. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Oldershaw, E. Phelan, Caleb Seagrave, Hon. and Mrs. E. M. Smith, R. B. Smington, Mr. Thairwall, C. L. Thomas, Henry Tilden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wanzer, Richard Williams, H. R. Graham, Mathew Bell, Nicholas Carnallo.

In steam-ship Gulf Stream, for Charleston.—Frank Doyer, C. A. Homan, H. J. Hall, W. Bowen, Mr. Force, C. L. Russell, J. Bertsche, Mrs. Vogel, Miss Vogel, E. R. Whitney, A. C. Weed, J. Martin, C. Snyder, E. Dike, T. Gilroy, C. White, J. Young, A. Oltis, D. Jackson, M. Comstock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Miss Anna Frantnam, Miss H. Richards, E. L. Richards, Mrs. O. C. Austin, W. H. Rollin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:00 | Sun sets.....6:15 | Moon rises...5:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:15 | Gov. Island..7:04 | Hell Gate....8:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, March 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, England, C. G. Francklyn; Gulf Stream, Holmes, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbot; Euxine, (Br.,) White, London, England, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Lavinia, Davis, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; S. Webster, Prince, Portland, Me., Crocker, Wood & Co.; Endeavour, Mountford, Alicante, Spain, John Zittlosen; Atlantic, Laniare, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs J. L. Stewart, (Br.,) Crane, St. John, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Incoronato Monte Carmelo, (Ital.,) Lubrand, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lewis Clark, Smith, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. James Young, Young, Pensacola, Fla., Parsons & Loud; Anna A. Holton, Smith, Baltimore, Md., Brett, Son & Co.; Flavilla, Paine, Barnstable, Mass., St. John & Avery; William H. Jones, Dine, Fernandina, Abiel Abbott; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Philadelphia, Penn., Overton & Hawkins; Kate Foster, Sawyer, Port of Spain, Trinidad, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Adam Bowlby, Jellison, Miragoane, Hayti, Kunhardt & Co.; James Henry, Martin, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; A. D. Scull, Frambro, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.; H. B. Griffing, McKinney, Puerto Plata, San Domingo, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; John A. Lord, Thomas, Carupano, Venezuela, via St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; R. M. Clark, Crossman, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.

Barges Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Flora Cattelle, Randall, Newark, N. J., M. Briggs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans March 15, and South-west Pass 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Had strong northerly winds.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah March 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. March 21, 1:45 P. M., 25 miles S. of Delaware Light-ship, passed bark Betty, (Ger.,) from Baltimore, for Bremen.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston March 18, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark New-York, (Ital.,) Cocurio, Naples 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 4; Feb. 16, lat. 31 19, lon. 19 28, spoke Br. brig Somerville, from Montevideo for ——; March 15, lat. 30 59, lon. 74 07, Br. bark Annie Williams, from Pensacola for Cardiff.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dearborn, St. Pierre, Martinique, 17 ds., with mdse. to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Split sails during passage; last night, 21st, on the Bar, lost an anchor and thirty fathoms of chain; left in port schr. S. A. Payne.

WIND.—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; ship Frolic, for San Francisco; bark St. Lucie, for Valparaiso; brigs Sabine, Amanda and Sabra, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Eva, for ——

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Arr. steamer Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, New-York.

CARDENAS, March 22.—Arr. 20th, brig C. A. Sparks, Bradley, Boston; schrs. Daybreak, Blake, New-York; J. A. Brown, Collins, Charleston.

Sld. 18th, brig Frontier, Blaisdell, N. of Hatteras, (since reported put into Key West 21st, leaky;) schrs. North America, Spicer, do.; George S. Marts, Marts, do.; 20th, brigs, Etta M. Tucker, Forbes, N. of Hatteras; George W. Chase, Patterson, do.; schrs. S. M. Cook, Cook, do.; J. W. Brown, Kane, do.; Lena R. Storer, Seavy, do.; Ada F. Whitney, Marsters, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 22.—Sld. 17th, barks Idaho, Richardson, New-York; Clothilde, (Span.,) Abrie, Pensacola; schr. Ella, Driscoll, Boston.

EAST HARBOR, Turk's Island, March 3.—In port, schr David Faust, Smith, for Baltimore in 2 ds.

HALIFAX, March 21.—Sld. brig Fortuna, (Br.,) Bowes, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 21.—Arr. bark Ellen Dyer, Caop, Sunderland; brigs Ernestine, Knight, New-York; Ysidora Rueda, Plummer, Philadelphia.

SAGUA, March 19.—Arr. bark Hancock, King, St. Thomas; brig Ambrose Light, Schwartz, Mayaguez; schrs. J. H. Sweeney, Steelman, Leith; A. P. Emerson, Emerson, St. Kitts; March 20, schr. Thos. Sinnickson, Dickenson, do.

Sld. 16th, schr. Roswell, Hurlbut, N. of Hatteras; 17th, bark Sophie R. Luhrs, Hoskins, New-York; schr. Charles Morford, Parsons, do.; 18th, brigs Zerlina, (Br.,) Williams, do.; Mabel, (Br.,) McLeod, Delaware Breakwater; 20th, bark Frank, Wallace, N. of Hatteras; brig La Plata, (Br.,) do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 22.—Sld. Feb. 20, Ceylon; March 12, Adda J. Bonner, Lydia Cardell, Domenico, (Capt. Jaccarino;) March 21, Fortuna, Ocean Home, Bombay, William Wilcox; March 22, Emma, Constantia, Gute Helene, Brage, (Capt. Christensen,) Vincenzo Perrone, Vegar, Charleston, Antonietta Accame, Casa Marittima, Hildegard, Caledonia, Blck, Mebane, W. H. Grace, W. A. Campbell, Forsete, Romance.

Arr. Jan. 22, Pioneer; Feb. 13, Eleanor Miller; March 12, Mary E. Thayer; March 21, Marie Christina, Fannie Skolfield, (the last named at Falmouth;) March 22, Rachele, Wilhelm I.

MOVILLE, March 22.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York March 11, for Glasgow, has arr. at this port.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Garrett, from Boston March 11, arr. at this port at 7 o'clock this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

WEDDING STATIONERY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Invite an examination of their designs for WEDDING INVITATIONS. They have an ample stock of Paper and Cards specially prepared from the same pulp, which secures uniformity of texture and appearance in the different thicknesses requisite.

Their facilities have been largely increased and enable them to execute orders with promptness and at close prices.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW

TO THE TRADE

A SELECT AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CHOICE NEW GOODS ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE MOST CRITICAL BUYERS. FULL LINES OF THE BEST MAKES OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS,

IN NEW SHADES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH, GERMAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FULL LINES OF

BLACK GRENADINES

AND

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, PERCALES AND ORGANDIES, IN NEW AND SELECT DESIGNS.

ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH

SPRING SHAWLS,

ESPECIALLY FINE AND CHEAP.

Ladies' Mantles and Jackets,

IN ALL DESIRABLE MATERIALS.

ALSO,

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, UPHOLSTERY, CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND TOILET QUILTS.

MOST OF THESE GOODS HAVING BEEN IMPORTED BY US EXPRESSLY FOR

OUR CITY RETAIL TRADE,

ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF BUYERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS, AND CANNOT BE GOT ELSEWHERE.

PRICES ARE MADE TO ATTRACT VERY CLOSE BUYERS.

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WE SHALL OPEN AN

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Brussels,	1875	$1 85;	1876	$1 60
Tapestry,	1875	1 20;	1876	1 00
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Ingrains,	1875	90;	1876	75
Mattings,	1875	25;	1876	20

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a substitute for oil-cloth, is the best floor covering yet introduced. Examine it.

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